FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 231 *28 November 1980*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Bulgarian Chemical Industry Cooperation With CEMA Countries AA 1
Briefs: Industrial Aesthetics Cooperation; AA 1
International Symposium

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Three Working Groups Begin Meetings in Madrid BB 1
Polish Delegates Speak BB 1
Hungarian on Humanitarian Question BB 1
Romanian on Security BB 2
Leuschner on Afghan Issue BB 2
Prague: U.S. Congressmen Stage 'Farce' For Press BB 3
CSSR Delegation Returns From Brussels CSCE Talks BB 4

ALBANIA

Lleshi Sends Message to SFRY President Mijatovic B 1
Daily Calls 'Ideological Cooperation' Soviet Tool B 1
[Trenova in ZERI I POPULLIT 19 Nov]

BULGARIA

BTA Announcement Denounces Turkish Daily for 'Slander' C 1
U.S.-Chinese Intelligence Cooperation Viewed [Stoyanov] C 1
Zhivkov Meets With Afghan Official on 26 November C 2
Zhivkov Meets With DPRK Radio, TV Committee Chairman C 2
Gorshkov-Led USSR Military Delegation Departs C 2
Lyudmila Zhivkova-Led Delegation Departs for GDR C 3
Agrarian Daily Praises Talks With SFRY's Vrhovec [ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME 21 Nov] C 3
Todorov Addresses Kampuchean Friendship Rally [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 25 Nov] C 4
Zhivkov Meets With Delegation From Burgas Okrug C 7
BCP Paper To Conduct Poll Before 12th Congress [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 24 Nov] C 7
International Ideological Seminar at BCP Academy C 7
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 21 Nov]
Officials Punished for Knitwear Production 'Weaknesses' C 8

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

RUDE PRAVO: New Destabilization Tactics Evident in Poland [Auersperg] D 1
Prague Reports Release of Solidarity Worker on Bail D 2
Commentary Views New Polish Trade Unions as 'Threat' D 2
Foreign Ministry Denies Reports on Chnoupek Warsaw Visit D 3
Hungarian Military Delegation Arrives, Holds Talks D 3
Arrival in Prague [RUDE PRAVO 25 Nov] D 3
Meeting With Husak D 3
Dzur Attends Talks D 3
Matous on Western Efforts To Destabilize Socialism [RUDE PRAVO 22 Nov] D 4
Scientific, Cultural Cooperation Accords Signed With USSR D 7
Trade Protocol Signed With Argentina During Barcak Visit D 7
Long-Term Trade Agreement for 1981-85 Signed With Cuba D 7
Cultural, Scientific Accord Signed With Mozambique D 8
Husak Receives Vietnamese Vice Premier for Talks D 8
Protocol on Economic Cooperation Signed With Vietnam D 8

Algerian Delegation Arrives in Prague on Visit D 8
Adamec Leads Delegation to Laos for Celebrations D 9
Jakes Visits Bruntal State Farms, Construction Workers D 9
Prague Trade Unionists Hold Aktiv on 24 November [PRACE 25 Nov] D 9
Briefs: Delegation Returns From Finland; Scientific Accord With SRV; CSSR-SRV Visa Regulations; Fuel Conservation Conference; SED Delegation Visiting; Bulgarian Delegation D 10

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Radio Cites Polish TU Call for Defense of Socialism E 1
Supreme Court President Denounces Karlsruhe Ruling E 1
FRG Court Ruling Protested E 2
DPA Details GDR-Poland Passenger Train Cuts E 2
DPA: Use of W. Berlin Railway Equipment Denied E 2
Authorities Act on Continued Transit, Border Violations E 3
FRG Resident Sentenced [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 21 Nov] E 3
FRG 'Agents' Detained [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 22-23 Nov] E 3
Border Violation Protested E 3
FRG Citizen Arrested [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 26 Nov] E 4
Fischer Arrives in Lagos on Official Visit E 4
Romanian Planning Delegation Arrives on Visit E 4
Axen, Lange Welcome Visiting Danish Delegation E 4
Dinner Held E 4
Gerhard Grueneberg Addresses Beirut Rally [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 21 Nov] E 5
Continued Reportage on Visit by Grueneberg to Syria E 6
Meeting With Al-Asad E 6
Meeting With Bakdash E 6
SED-Ba'th Party Talks E 7
Honecker Greets Lebanon's Sarkis on National Day [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 22-23 Nov] E 7
PLO Representative Addresses Plant Labor Forces E 7
Tisch Comments on Country's 1980 Economic Prospects E 8
Minister Dickel Addresses Militia Unit Commanders [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 21 Nov] E 8

HUNGARY

PZPR's Grabski Meets With Nemeth, Gaspar F 1
Kadar, Heng Samrin Meet, Exchange Views F 1
Kadar, Berecz Receive German Party Officials F 1
Lazar, Apro Receive Indian Ambassador Verma F 1
Trade Agreement With USSR Signed in Moscow F 1
Budapest Radio Comments on Role of Trade Unions F 2

POLAND

Two Workers Released; Strike in Mazowsze Called Off G 1
Jagielski Meets With Solidarity Officials in Mazowsze G 1
CSSR Foreign Minister Arrives on Official Visit G 1
Talks With Czyrek G 1
Further on Czyrek Talks G 2
Meeting With Kania G 2
CTK Report on Meeting G 2
Chnoupek Toast on Relations G 3
Metallurgy Minister Holds Moscow Talks With Morozov G 3
Soviet Grain, Automobiles Arrive at Border G 3
Pinkowski Receives French Scientific Research Official G 4
FRG Newsmen With Solidarity Links Released [DPA] G 4
International Press Cited on Domestic Developments G 4

Details of Railroad Workers' Agreement Reported G 5
Dispute Over Coal Miners Representation Viewed G 5
Solidarity Mineworkers Continue Protests G 6
Meeting With Ministry Officials G 6
Wujek Miners Protest G 7
Protest Action Continues G 7
Ministry, Solidarity Sugar Workers Initial Accord G 7
Communique Issued on Lodz Textile Workers' Pay Demands G 8
Agreements Signed 27 November G 8
Warsaw Steelworks Strike Ends 28 November G 9
Ministry of Culture, Cultural Workers' Union Reach Accord G 9
Municipal Transportation Workers Conclude Poznan Meeting G 9
Government, Solidarity Health Workers End Gdansk Talks G 10
Health Service Union Calls for Cooperation With Solidarity G 10
Health Workers TU Council on Solidarity Seizure of Building G 10
Solidarity Ends Occupation of Radom TU Offices G 10
State, Social Workers' Union Goes Independent G 11
Independent Printers Union Appeals for Registration G 11
Independent Typists Association Meets, Elects Officers G 11
GLOS PRACY on Metal Workers' Accord With Defense Ministry [19 Nov] G 12
Warsaw Court Legalizes 38 New Trade Unions G 13
Experts Discuss Draft Trade Union Law G 13
LE FIGARO Views Perils to Kania From PZPR Plenum, Congress [Margueritte, 20 Nov] G 13
Government Holds Press Conference on Meat Rationing G 15
Draft Rationing, Coupon Plan G 16
Higher Prices for Slaughter Animals To Begin December G 18
Forum Discusses Draft Bill on Press, Publications, Shows G 18
Journalists Unhappy With Draft Censorship Act G 19
Law Official Discusses Censorship Problems [TRYBUNA LUDU 19 Nov] G 19
Kopec Attends Government Commission Session in Belchatow G 22
Kurowski Attends Rzeszow Voivodship Party Meeting G 22
Walbrzych Party Plenum Held; Changes Made G 22
New Voivoda Appointed in Wloclawek; Dobija Recalled G 22

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Sends Condolences to Pertini on Earthquake [SCINTEIA 26 Nov] H 1
Economic Commission Session With USSR Concludes H 1
Consumer Goods Exchange Protocols Signed With Bulgaria H 2
Agricultural Talks With Hungary Held in Bucharest H 2
RCP's Radulescu Meets With CPCZ Activists H 2
Officials Hold Talks With Danish Economic Delegation H 2
Reportage on Visit by Mauritanian Military Delegation H 3
Meeting With Ceausescu H 3
Meeting With Burtica H 3
Meeting With Andrei H 3
Andrei Meets With DPRK Deputy Foreign Minister H 4
Bejan Meets With Egyptian Officials in Cairo H 4
Meeting With Vice President H 4
Ceausescu Greets Zairian President on National Day [ROMANIA LIBERA 24 Nov] H 5
Briefs: Brazilian Protocol; Powerplants in Construction H 5

YUGOSLAVIA

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Comments on Iranian-Iraqi War I 1
Serbian Delegation Returns From Talks With Polish Officials I 2
Ikonic Discusses Economic Cooperation With Greek Minister I 2
Vrhovec Receives Thai Deputy Foreign Minister in Belgrade I 2
Mijatovic Sends Message to UN Committee on Palestinians I 3
Mijatovic Chairs SFRY Presidency Session 26 November I 3
Djuranovic Chairs Federal Executive Council Session I 4

Secretary Pulja Addresses Chambers of Republic, Provinces I 4
Ljubicic Addresses Federal Chamber on Defense Budget I 6
Secretary Kostic Outlines Draft Federal Budget for 1981 I 9
Chamber of Economy Issues Trade Figures With USSR I 10
Zvone Dragan Addresses Economists Symposium in Opatija I 10
Trade Union Official Potrec Comments on Tasks, Behavior I 11
TANJUG Journalists, Staff End 'War Condition' Exercise I 11
Veterans Federation Stresses 'Vigilance, Unity' Against Enemies I 11
Serbian Presidency Council Confirms Defense Tasks I 12
Kosovo Presidency Considers 1981-85 Defense Plans [Rexhepi in RILINDJA 18 Nov] I 12
Kosovo Paper Deplores Low Effectiveness of Investment I 12
TV Comment on Belgrade SAWP Banning Journal Cited I 13
Briefs: Nigerian Minister's Visit; Slovene Delegation in Belorussia; New JAT Flights

BULGARIAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY COOPERATES WITH CEMA COUNTRIES

AU251033 Sofia BTA in English 0810 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Sofia, 25 Nov (BTA)--In the seventh five-year period of 1976-1980 the Bulgarian chemical industry was partner in fifty agreements and contracts with the CEMA member-countries and in the development of one hundred themes and tasks on both bilateral and multilateral basis.

As a result of the ever growing importance of integration within the framework of CEMA, Bulgaria has started specializing in about 30 percent of the manufacture of chemical products figuring on the long-term agreements. These are mostly various kinds of oil products such as synthetic rubber and synthetic fibre, plastics, lubricating oils, soda ash, nitrogen fertilizers, plant protection preparations, medicines, etc.

From 1970 to 1979 the Bulgarian chemical industry exports to the socialist countries rose four-fold. Their major purchaser is the Soviet Union which is helping Bulgaria in the construction of her major chemical industry projects. Several months ago the two countries signed a long-term specialization and cooperation programme in the sphere of the chemical industry which provides for bilateral trade in the 1981-85 period to rise three-fold over the previous five years. The Soviet Union will supply Bulgaria with ammonia, methanol, etc. through which she is to save great quantities of natural gas and capital investments necessary for the organization of the manufacture of these power-consuming products. As a compensation Bulgaria will give chemical products for plant protection, pipes made of polyvinyl chloride, etc.

With Czechoslovakia and Romania there are specialization and cooperation agreements signed in the manufacture of catalysts, chemical, reagents, and pharmaceutical products, and with Poland--for the joint manufacture of borax, octanol, butanol, etc.

Bulgaria is actively cooperating with the branch organizations of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, such as "Interchim," "Interchimvolokno" and "Internephtprodukt."

BRIEFS

INDUSTRIAL AESTHETICS COOPERATION--Varna, 3 Nov (BTA)--The first international conference of the socialist countries on the problems of industrial aesthetics began here today. It is attended by delegations of Bulgaria, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, the Soviet Union, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. The business work of the conference began with reports by the delegates reviewing the condition and targets of design in the different countries. The conference is going to discuss the problems of the organisation and control of designer's activity, its active participation in the development of the socialist economy. The participants will also dwell on the influence of industrial aesthetics on the development of the socialist way of life, the accomplishment of the socialist living conditions, dwelling and life- and leisure-medium, as well as on raising the people's aesthetic needs. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1432 GMT 3 Nov 80 AU]

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM--A 3-day international symposium on how to improve vocational qualifications in the modul system has begun in Plovdiv. Specialists of the GDR, the CSSR, Poland and of the international labor organization attended the symposium. General problems of vocational qualifications, of working our text material on modules and of introducing the modul system will be discussed. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 11 Nov 80 AU]

THREE WORKING GROUPS BEGIN MEETINGS IN MADRID

Polish Delegates Speak

LD271558 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Report by PAP correspondent Jan Dziedzic]

[Text] Madrid, 27 Nov (PAP)--The Madrid meeting debated in three working groups on Wednesday. The issue of dividing the time of the debates was finally agreed upon in the working group for security: Till the end of this week the debates will concern principles of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe governing relations among states. Military aspects of security will be discussed next week.

Speaking during the discussion, Polish delegate Dr Adam Rotfeld said that the reaching of agreement on dividing the time could be a signal for starting businesslike debates, although their hitherto course does not arouse optimism.

Dr Rotfeld characterized Poland's stand on implementing principles of the Helsinki conference. He emphasized that although the Helsinki Final Act was not a document of international law, its decisions and declared principles had not only moral and political but also legal significance. He mentioned basic acts and resolutions adopted by the Polish state bodies--the Sejm and the government--and stressed the significance of meetings of heads of state and government, consultations and contacts on other working levels.

East-West trade and new phenomena taking place in this area were reviewed at the meeting of the group dealing with economic issues, the so-called second basket, which debated under the chairmanship of Krzysztof Szumski, the Polish representative. Delegates of socialist countries stressed difficulties in expanding trade with EEC states and their Western counterparts criticized long-range effects of applying the technique of compensation deals.

Taking part in the debates of the working group for the third basket, Polish delegate Dr Jerzy Nowak examined cases of unjustificied deportations of Polish citizens and criticized brutal treatment of the deported persons by the police of the countries applying such practices. He also mentioned the lack of legal protection of Poles working abroad and other phenomena hampering the exchange of persons. Discussing unification of families, the Polish delegate censured the practice of classifying persons leaving Poland for the FRG on this basis as the "expelled" or the displaced persons.

Hungarian on Humanitarian Questions

LD271612 Budapest MTI in English 1101 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Budapest, 26 Nov (MTI)--MTI correspondent reports from Madrid: Dr Pal Berenyi, member of the Hungarian delegation, addressed on Wednesday the working committee dealing with humanitarian questions at the Madrid meeting. He stressed that it must be taken into consideration when discussing this question that the representatives of countries with different social systems are meeting in Madrid which comply with the Helsinki Final Act but also abide by their own laws and regulations when fulfilling the recommendations.

The speaker then pointed out that Hungary can demonstrate numerous achievements in the field of human relations since the signing of the Final Act. Still it asserts that the relevant recommendations of the Final Act constitute a long-range program and no country can claim to have nothing more to do. Then the Hungarian delegate continued as follows: "We cannot agree with those who are trying to institutionalize some sort of calling to account instead of mutual trust indispensable to fruitful work.

It lacks all kind of logic that while they intentionally weaken this trust, they demand the expansion of human relations simultaneous [word indistinct].

Pal Berenyi said that parallel with the general advance of detente his government is making considerable efforts to promote continuous progress. By way of an example he mentioned the extremely flexible Hungarian practice of issuing visas, adding that some Western countries fail, by a large margin, reciprocity in this field.

Romanian on Security

AU272022 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1938 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Madrid, 27 Nov (AGERPRES)--Romania's representative, Ambassador Ion Datcu made an address on November 27 in the meeting of the working group of the Madrid conference of the CSCE states which examines the way of implementation of the Helsinki Final Act principles and the military aspects of European Security.

He enlarged upon the primordial importance attached by Romania, by President Nicolae Ceausescu to the observance and generalization in interstate relations of the new, democratic principles statuted by the Helsinki Final Act. According to Romania's president, European security demands a system of firm commitments from all states, as well as concrete measures of a nature to bring about the banning of force and threat with force from international relations, to offer all states the full guarantee that they may develop peacefully, independently, according to their own will and interests, without any outside immixture.

Noting that after the signing of the Final Act very little has been done for halting the dangerous evolution in Europe and worldwide, the Romanian representative showed this state of affairs to make necessary, more than ever before, an intensification of efforts aimed at strengthening the respect for the principles of law and legality, their strict observance, both in the relations among the CSCE participants states and in the relations between them and the other states of the world. The speaker then referred to the imperative of eliminating the dangers threatening detente, of resuming and consolidating this process, to the role that the participant states--big, medium-sized or small--can and should play, particularly through the concrete measures that need be taken at this conference, for halting the present dangerous course of the international life, for solving exclusively by peaceful means all the states of conflict and tension, all the litigious problems.

In conclusion, Romania's representative stressed that his country is deeply attached to the idea that universal observance of the principles laid down in the Final Act should result in the eradication of the recourse to force and threat with force in any form, which should bring about a genuine democratization of the international relations and the recognition by all states of the prevalence of the international law over force, over the policy of domination and division of the world into spheres of influence.

Leuschner on Afghan Issue

LD262316 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Guenter Leuschner commentary on one aspect of the work of the Madrid CSCE follow-up conference's working group No 1]

[Text] If some NATO states had their own way working group No 1 would be transformed into a kind of Afghanistan tribunal. The diplomats of these countries are repeating with the monotony of a Tibetan prayer wheel the same charges against the Soviet Union. In a discussion of adherence to the 10 principles of European security there are a number of interesting problems which concern Europe far more closely.

It is not far from Madrid to Gibraltar; there is the still unresolved Cyprus problem which directly affects at least three of the signatories of the Helsinki Final Act; the dangerous Middle East situation, whose effects on Europe are undeniable; the failure to respect the citizenship of the GDR, for example--the violation of several of the 10 principles of Helsinki. All this and more is naturally supposed to be swept under the carpet by bringing in Afghanistan.

That this so-called Afghanistan debate lacks substance is making an effort to look into the fact that there is a Soviet-Afghan treaty which expressly envisages such aid. From the point of view of international law there is really no difference between this and those treaties which the United States has concluded with dozens of other countries and on the basis of which they have stationed hundreds of thousands of their soldiers abroad, by no means temporarily. On the other hand, the territorial integrity of these countries which are swamped with U.S. soldiers, in contrast to Afghanistan, is not supposed to be threatened.

In their arbitrary interpretation of the 10 principles, the United States conscientiously overlooks other passages in these principles: for example, the place in principle six entitled Noninterference in Internal Affairs in which it is stated the participating states will refrain from any direct or indirect support for terrorist activities or subversive or other activities aimed at the violent overthrow of the regime of another state. When one reads this one is at the source of the much cited Afghanistan conflict. Or does anyone contest what has been demonstrated a thousand times, that this question first arose after the 1978 revolution when the United States, China and other countries, violating the Helsinki Final Act, organized gangs of mercenaries on a large scale using Pakistan as a base, financed them and equipped them with arms, in order to topple the new government in Kabul by force?

Not until 18 months after the start of this violation of the Helsinki Final Act by the United States did the Soviet Union, after several requests by the Kabul government, dispatch its troops. One can go further than this: As soon as the United States ends its terrorist support aimed at the violent overthrow of the Kabul government the reason for the Soviet aid will cease to exist. The conclusion is that it would be possiblw to discuss Afghanistan in Madrid within the framework of the 10 principles, but it would be us who had cause to raise the matter, and the United States who would be in the dock.

PRAGUE: U.S. CONGRESSMEN STAGE 'FARCE' FOR PRESS

LD252240 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Here now is a report on today's proceedings in the meeting of the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Our special correspondent, Karel Kvapil, reports:

At today's press conference the American delegation staged a show which was not unlike a farce. Presumably in order to refresh the faculties of the tired pressmen, a 14-member group of congressmen, members of the so-called Committee for European Security and Cooperation, have arrived in Madrid. This peculiar group was set up in 1976, allegedly in support of the fulfillment of the Final Act. In reality, however, all its activity so far has been characterized by attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of other sovereign states in sharp violation of the letter and spirit of the Final Act.

This fact was responsible also for today's showoff performance by the American congressmen in the Madrid hall. The lively legislators were not short on sarcastic jokes and flagrant fabrications about the violation of human rights in other countries. Naturally, only the United States was not mentioned at all in this context. After all, we have got used to this here in Madrid. All in all, it was a fireworks display of demagogy crowned with a number performed by the only female member of the jolly committee--Mrs Fenwick--who said: We have held a mirror to the rest of the world.

The point is that the so-called rest of the world would have had to lose both its memory and sense to believe the vast assortment of made-up cliches about the sincere interest of the American ruling circles in the further development of the process of detente and security in Europe.

CSSR DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BRUSSELS CSCE TALKS

LD251856 Prague CTK in English 1739 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Prague, 25 Nov (CETEKA)--Most representatives of the European public opinion agreed that the biggest contribution of the Madrid conference would be the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, chairman of the Czechoslovak Committee for European Security and Cooperation and Federal Assembly Deputy Chairman Bohuslav Kucera told CETEKA on Tuesday.

Bohuslav Kucera was head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the Brussels session of the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation, which returned here Tuesday.

The participants in the session expressed worries over the growing danger of war, and the U.S. foreign policy which tries to put human rights issues before other problems. A declaration adopted at the end stressed the necessity of resuming the constructive dialogue from Helsinki, confirming the will for detente, and establishing confidence between states with different social systems.

It is especially necessary to prevent th[illegible]rms race. The securing of peace--the basic right of man--is the main task of the present. The Czechoslovak delegation acted in this spirit in Brussels, Bohuslav Kucera said.

LLESHI SENDS MESSAGE TO SFRY PRESIDENT MIJATOVIC

AU272020 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the Presidium of the SFRY:

On the occasion of your national holiday, in the name of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, I convey to you best wishes for the happiness of the peoples of Yugoslavia.

DAILY CALLS 'IDEOLOGICAL COOPERATION' SOVIET TOOL

AU271708 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 19 Nov 80 p 4

[Bashkim Trenova article: "'Ideological Cooperation'-Instrument of Soviet Hegemony"]

[Text] For years the Soviet social imperialists have been talking increasingly about "economic cooperation," "economic integration" and the so-called "socialist community" which are nothing but a neocolonialist enslavement of the East European revisionist countries by the Soviet Union. The same thing is also propagated in connection with the so-called "political cooperation"; this in fact hides the loss of their political independence and subjugation to the Soviet diktat in the field of international relations. The so-called "ideological cooperation" is being given particular emphasis, especially recently, in the Kremlin. According to the Soviet journal MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN, this kind of cooperation "holds a comparable place with political and economic cooperation in the life of socialist countries."

What does the Soviet revisionists' "ideological cooperation" represent? According to them, it implies all the activity which lies in the ideological field and which should be channelled on the basis of a "single system." Again according to them, this jointly contributes to the "growth of the transforming power of Marxism-Leninism." As can be seen, here the well-known pseudorevolutionary vocabulary is being put into practice. But apart from that, it is not difficult to understand that this kind of cooperation, just like all the others that are dictated by the Kremlin, is in fact an instrument of Soviet hegemony, of the peoples' subjugation and spiritual enslavement in those countries where modern revisionists are in power through Soviet social imperialism. This reality speaks clearly enough.

The Soviet revisionists value as a fundamental element of "ideological cooperation," the unification and activity of the propaganda means which serve as a principle means to form social consciousness and public opinion. In this way, they attempt to create a social consciousness of the obedient slave, and a public opinion which can be easily manipulated by them in the countries where they have extended their hegemony. In this manner, the Kremlin tzars, under the guise of "cooperation," aim to exert their diktat over these peoples and countries. For example, MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN, talking about "ideological cooperation" between Soviet and East European revisionists in connection with internal problems, acknowledges that "the conclusions of the CPSU, of Soviet science on the stages of society's construction, have been placed at the basis of this work," because, as is "argued" by the Soviet revisionists, "the CPSU has taken into consideration in its theoretical generalizations not only the Soviet experience but also the practice of other countries that are interested in defining prospects for their advancement." Therefore it is the "mother" Soviet revisionist party and the Soviet social imperialist state that play the role of the matriarch, and not the people or the state organs of those countries that should be the ones to decide on the major problems of their life. And whom does all this serve?

The Soviet revisionists say that it serves "the gradual convergence of the brother countries, a process which today manifests itself as necessary." That is to say, it finally serves the Soviet metropolis to devour them completely and to wipe out every trace of their individuality and national identity.

"Ideological cooperation" is an instrument of Soviet social imperialism to exert its hegemony not only in the internal life of "brother" countries, but also in basic international problems. The Soviet revisionist press itself writes that those countries "coordinate their ideological activity, first of all to realize the program presented in L. Brezhnev's speech on 22 February" on international problems. Again this press emphasizes that "Comrade Brezhnev's speeches present the Soviet Union's positions, but also play an immeasurable role in defining the combined positions of the brother countries on the basic questions of their foreign policy." Therefore Moscow once again establishes matters. The others should follow enthusiastically, should say "amen" to the Russian church's psalms.

Of course, just like all the other processes of "cooperation," "integration" and so forth, that are being developed in the bosom of the so-called "socialist community," "ideological cooperation" imposed by Soviet social imperialism also encounters resistance and is permeated by many contradictions natural in relations between revisionist parties and countries where revisionists are in power. For example, while the Soviet revisionists strive through "ideological cooperation" to dictate to others their well-known aims and the model--a la Russia--of the so-called "developed socialism," they are obliged at the same time to admit that "various viewpoints on its containment, and the ways and forms of its development exist in the brother countries." They are obliged to publicly complain about those "neglecting the Soviet experience," and to accuse "brothers" of "narrowness" and "national enclosure."

The East European revisionist leaders who have betrayed their people and national interests, have tied their existence in power to Soviet social imperialism. They bend their backs and submit to the Russian tzars in dread of the people's indignation. But at the same time, as representatives of their countries' national bourgeoisie whose narrow interests clash with those of the great Russian chauvinist bourgeoisie, they possess continually deepening contradictions. Finally, their positions make them accept "integration" and "cooperation" in various spheres according to the appetite of the Russian bourgeoisie, but they are also dissatisfied with the diktat and try to remove themselves from it. Likewise, from the positions of bourgeois nationalism, they try to speculate with the peoples' true patriotic feelings, who seek to cut off the Russian rule. In this way, they try to improve, no matter how little, their groundless positions in the countries where they rule. As Comrade Enver Hoxha emphasized in "Imperialism and Revolution," "Besides the proletariat, other stratas of the population are dissatisfied with the new bourgeoisie's exploitation of them, and the rule of Soviet social imperialism in the revisionist countries which are integrating economically, politically and militarily with the great Soviet social imperialist state. For this reason they also hate the hegemony of Russian neocolonialism, as well as their own ruling bourgeoisie." They cannot be deceived either by the pseudo-Marxist and "brotherly" phraseology of Soviet social imperialism or by the maneuvers of their national bourgeoisie. Comrade Enver emphasizes that "the laws of revolution, as everywhere, also operate in the countries where revisionists are in power." And only the revolution, the descent of the working class once again to the battlefield under the leadership of a true Marxist-Leninist party, will put an end to their national oppression and exploitation by Soviet social imperialism, and also to the class oppression and exploitation by the new revisionist bourgeoisie that has usurped power in their countries. This fatal historical process for the enemies of the peoples and working class cannot be avoided by any "integration" or "cooperation."

BTA ANNOUNCEMENT DENOUNCES TURKISH DAILY FOR 'SLANDER'

AU271624 Sofia BTA in English 1320 GMT 27 Nov 80

["BTA Announcement"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 27 Nov (BTA)--The sensation-hunting HURRIYET daily and some other newspapers singing in tune with it have recently launched a deliberate campaign of slanders against the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Taking advantage of the liberal regime for visits of foreign citizens in Bulgaria, certain Turkish journalists--claiming to be objective "eye witnesses"--have published a series of articles brimming with most irresponsible allegations that Bulgaria is one of the channels for smuggling and terrorism to enter Turkey.

The BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY is authorized to declare that these anti-Bulgarian scribblings are fabrications from the beginning to the end. They cannot be classified otherwise but as a consecutive attempt of certain illmeaning circles to instigate and maintain anti-Bulgarian feelings, to discredit Bulgaria. These insinuations concern some significant aspects of Bulgaro-Turkish relations of goodneighborliness, created with consistent and persistent joint efforts on the part of the two countries and, therefore, cannot be tolerated.

U.S.-CHINESE INTELLIGENCE COOPERATION VIEWED

AU261627 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Commentary by BTA commentator Todor Stoyanov: "Escalating Collusion Against the USSR"]

[Text] Sofia, 26 Nov (BTA)--After the agreement of August between the Beijing Radio and CIA's radio stations of Liberty and Free Europe, now the American magazine COVERT ACTION has announced the Beijing-Washington cooperation in the spying activity against the Soviet Union.

The escalation of the anti-Soviet collusion does not surprise, but it does alarm the peace-loving public. The United States and China have rallied the "knights of the cloak and dagger" into a strong union. Through this "cooperation" Washington and Beijing have hammered one more link in the chain of efforts at encircling the Soviet Union.

Evident is the ambition of the Pentagon and of the aggressive circles of the American capital to convert China into a gigantic centre of the electronic spying against the Soviet Union, a role which used to be played by Iran until the ousting of the shah there.

The fading away of the hysteria against the "paper tiger" which caused a brief hush in the Chinese capital was followed up by "a policy of pragmatism". Today under its shadow in Beijing are arriving equipment and specialists for the interception of telecommunication announcements. In compliance with the secret agreement between Beijing and Washington, China is becoming a forest of antennae for electronic penetration into Soviet territory. Evidently the "pragmatism" is yielding good results!

For this favor, as COVERT ACTION says, the Chinese special agencies have undertaken the obligation to make the spying agencies of the United States familiar with the information gathered by China.

For one more time the world will witness how China has rushed headlong towards new and new circles of treachery against socialism, the revolutionary process and peace. Concealed behind the fog of abuses against Moscow as a sham aggressor, Washington and Beijing want to build their union aimed at achievement of military superiority over the Soviet Union.

All this dirty operation causes a feeling of hatred among people for whom the play with peace is a crime. It is further enhanced by the persistent announces that in the future the Chinese ports will become regular harbors for the American Seventh Fleet.

The words of Heng Piao that defence of the South China Sea by American troops will make it possible for China to thoroughly concentrate "its efforts against the north" comes only to outline with further force the sinister contour of the anti-Soviet pact in the Far East being currently set up.

ZHIVKOV MEETS WITH AFGHAN OFFICIAL ON 26 NOVEMBER

AU261946 Sofia FTA in English 1830 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Sofia, 26 Nov (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received Mr Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and member of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Mr Nur Ahmad Nur handed over to Mr Todor Zhivkov a personal message by Mr Babrak Karmal, in which satisfaction is expressed with the active and deeply internationalist stance of the BCP, of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people for the cause of the revolution in Afghanistan, and a high assessment is made of the achievements of the Bulgarian people in building up the developed socialist society.

Mr Todor Zhivkov made the guest familiar with Bulgaria's development and with the party preparations for the 12th congress. He expressed once again the Bulgarian people's solidarity with the just struggle of the fraternal Afghan people for defending the independence and sovereignty of the country and voiced his conviction in the further ascending development of all-round relations between the two parties and countries, for which the second stage of the April revolution creates the most favorable conditions.

The meeting which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere was attended by BCP Central Committee Secretary Dimitur Stanishev.

ZHIVKOV MEETS WITH DPRK RADIO, TV COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

AU271617 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Sofia, 27 Nov (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the BCP and president of the State Council, received Mr (Kim Si Hak), chairman of the Committee for Television and Radio of the Korean People's Democratic Republic and member of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party.

The meeting proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

GORSHKOV-LED USSR MILITARY DELEGATION DEPARTS

AU261259 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] On 26 November the USSR military-state delegation led by Adm Sergey Gorshkov, USSR deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the Soviet Navy, left Bulgaria.

At Sofia airport the delegation was cordially seen off by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, deputy ministers, and generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army. Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, was also at the airport.

LYUDMILA ZHIVKOVA-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR GDR

AU271615 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] An official cultural delegation under the leadership of Lyudmila Zhivkova, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Committee for Culture, left for the GDR in order to attend the Days of Bulgarian Culture. At Sofia airport she was seen off by Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the State Council, as well as by deputy ministers. Manfred Schmidt, GDR ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended.

AGRARIAN DAILY PRAISES TALKS WITH SFRY'S VRHOVEC

AU262146 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 21 Nov 80 p 5

[Editorial article: "With Constructive Contribution"]

[Text] The official, friendly visit to our country of Josip Vrhovec, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs, has ended. This visit was useful and fruitful, as expected.

The meetings and talks held between the Yugoslav guest and Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, as well as with Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual trust, corresponding to the interests of both the Bulgarian and Yugoslav peoples. This atmosphere was expressed also in the joint announcement, which reflects the mutual desire of our two countries for the further development of relations on the basis of respecting independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of borders and noninterference into each other's domestic affairs.

We note with satisfaction that the positive trend in the development of our cooperation in recent years was ascertained during the talks. This trend contributes to the consolidation of mutual trust between the Bulgarian and Yugoslav peoples. It contributes to understanding in the Balkans.

The contribution of the consistent and principled peace-loving foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is invested in the upward line of development of relations between the two countries. This country is building its relations with neighboring countries in a spirit of trust, good neighborliness and mutual respect. As Comrade Todor Zhivkov has stated on several occasions, this trend of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is unchanging and is not subject to opportunistic influences.

Expressing a common desire for further intensification and expansion of contacts on a mutually advantageous and promising basis, the foreign affairs ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SFRY noted that the successes achieved in mutual cooperation do not correspond to the existing opportunities, and that the positive trend for expanding bilateral relations can be accepted as encouragement for a speedier and more comprehensive intensification of cooperation in all sectors--in the political, economic and cultural spheres.

Under the present circumstances of a complicated international situation, the consolidation of peace, security and cooperation in the Balkans represents an essential contribution to detente in Europe and throughout the world. The wide similarity of views between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SFRY on a vast range of international issues is reflected in the joint announcement. This applies in particular to the confirmed adherence to the Helsinki Final Act and to the resolve of both countries to contribute to improving the present international situation, to consolidating and developing the process of detente, and to liquidating hotbeds of tension. As was stressed, the common interest of both countries in the success of the meeting just opened in Madrid was pointed out, and the necessity that this meeting should adopt a decision on convening a disarmament conference in Europe was stressed.

The Bulgaro-Yugoslav dialogue and its constructive spirit, as well as the desire expressed for further progress in bilateral relations, represent constructive contributions to the consolidation of good-neighborly relations in both peoples' interests and for the sake of peace, security and understanding.

TODOROV ADDRESSES KAMPUCHEAN FRIENDSHIP RALLY

AU271925 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Speech delivered by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, at the Bulgarian-Kampuchean friendship rally held on 24 November 1980 at the Sofia Georgi Kirkov Hall]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Heng Samrin, dear friends from the People's Republic of Kampuchea, comrades.

It is with joy that I greet most sincerely our dear guests from free and democratic Kampuchea. In Comrade Heng Samrin and the high-ranking delegation he is leading, we greet the revolutionary forces and the heroic Kampuchean working people. (stormy and prolonged applause)

Today's festive meeting of the Sofia working people is another manifestation of the fraternal solidarity of the Bulgarian communists and all Bulgarian people with the people of resurrected Kampuchea and with the peoples of Indochina, who waged a prolonged and hard struggle for their freedom and national independence, and who continue to defend their revolutionary achievements against the forces of imperialism, hegemonism and reaction.

In January 1979 the people of Kampuchea, under the leadership of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation and in combat alliance with the peoples of Vietnam and Laos, with the support of the fraternal socialist countries and of all peace-loving and progressive forces in the world, defeated the corrupted and bloodthirsty Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and opened bright new horizons to their motherland. Within less than 2 years, the People's Republic of Kampuchea achieved successes in normalizing the situation in the country. The necessary food is provided for the population, and the people's rights and freedoms are guaranteed. Agricultural and industrial output are being organized. These achievements become particularly conspicuous if we compare them to the past and recall that the U.S. air raids destroyed four-fifths of the rice fields and the industrial enterprises in this country, and if we recall that two-thirds of the rubber plantations and the majority of the railroad lines and highways were destroyed. What the air force of the Pentagon did not manage to destroy was devastated later by the Pol Pot gangs.

We are aware of the fact that the Kampchean revolution has to cope with many problems. The inheritance left by colonialism, imperialism and the dictatorship of the tyrannic regime of the Beijing lackeys, which destroyed within 1,300 days of genocide, half the population of Kampuchea, is very heavy indeed. It is extremely difficult, within a short time, to liquidate all its terrible consequences. However, we believe that the Kampuchean people, with their selfless labor and with the generous assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, will overcome the difficulties along the path of a free, democratic and socialist development.

On behalf of the BCP, on behalf of our first party and state leader--Comrade Todor Zhivkov--and on behalf of the Bulgarian people I would like to assure our Kampuchean brothers that we will continue in the future to render them material, political and moral assistance. We will support the people of Kampuchea, so that the injuries of the past may heal and so that they may successfully build their new life. (prolonged applause)

We greet with satisfaction the foreign policy line adopted by the People's Republic of Kampuchea, a policy aimed at strengthening and developing friendship and cooperation with the peoples of the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos and the other fraternal socialist countries. The peace-loving policy of Kampuchea is aimed at good-neighborly relations and understanding with the states of Southeast Asia on the basis of the principles of respecting the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political system of each country, on the basis of noninterference in other countries' domestic affairs, and on the basis of solving and settling controversial problems by peaceful means and negotiations. This policy has already produced results--32 states and national liberation movements have recognized the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council [KPRC] as the only legitimate government of this country.

The establishment of People's Kampuchea is a historical fact. It represents a political reality in contemporary international life. The Khmer people have made their choice. The revolutionary changes in Kampuchea are an irrevocable fact. The KPRC, which is in control of the situation throughout the country and which enjoys the full support of the Kampuchean people, is the only legitimate representative of these people. Not recognizing this fact means denying reality. We are convinced that despite the intrigues, slanders and blackmail of imperialism, hegemonism and international reaction, which are directed against the international recognition of the KPRC, it will take its legitimate place at the United Nations and other international organizations, as well as in the nonaligned countries movement.

Dear Kampuchean friends,

During your short stay in our country you have been able to see part of contemporary Bulgaria, and to see our achievements since the victory of socialist revolution in our country. These revolutionary achievements attained within a period of only 36 years, are the results of the selfless labor of our people. They are the results of the BCP leadership, of the invigorating Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, and of our cooperation with the countries of the socialist community. Today the efforts of the Bulgarian communists and Bulgarian people are aimed at a worthy preparation for the 12th BCP Congress and for the celebration of the Bulgarian state's 1,300th anniversary.

In working out our program for a developed socialist society, we are guided by the basic concept that the great tasks which we have set for ourselves can be accomplished only within circumstances of peace, mutual understanding and cooperation among the peoples of Europe and the world. Recently, however, imperialism, hegemonism and international reaction have started a violent attack against detente. They are exacerbating the situation and aggravating the arms race. They are trying to obtain military superiority over the socialist countries, and are trying to impose their will upon other peoples by acting from a position of strength.

Under these complicated international circumstances, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as a member of the socialist community, is promoting a principled and irreversible policy aimed at detente, at stopping the arms race and at taking effective measures for disarmament, for liquidating all hotbeds of tension and for consolidating the relations of understanding and good neighborliness in the Balkans, Europe and throughout the world. Our country will continue to contribute in future to the practical implementation of all agreements contained in the CSCE Final Act. This is the stand of our country, which we are supporting at the Madrid meeting of 35 states--participants in the Helsinki conference.

We have always considered peace as indivisible. All peoples, including the peoples of Southeast Asia, must enjoy peace and security. Unfortunately, the gross interference of the forces of imperialism and Chinese hegemonism is most overtly manifesting itself in that part of the world. These forces are acting as an actual coalition. They are violating the sovereignty and independence, as well as the territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic. They are trying to impose their will upon the peoples of Southeast Asia, to set these people against each other and to destabilize the situation in that area.

However, the enemies should not forget that the peoples living and struggling in Southeast Asia today are carrying the torch of peace, progress and socialism. The peace-loving policy of these peoples, their efforts and constructive proposals are a realistic basis for normalizing the situation in that part of the world, and for transforming Southeast Asia into an area of peace and stability. We are deeply convinced that no problems exist among the states of Indochina that could not be settled in a peaceful manner. (applause)

We are also convinced that the governments and peoples in that crucial and explosive part of our world will become aware of the fact that any actions directed against the People's Republic of Kampuchea are complicating the situation in that area and are demanding the vital interests of all these peoples, that such actions are threatening peace and security throughout the world.

Comrades, we note with satisfaction and pleasure that throughout almost 2 years that have elapsed since the establishment of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the relations between our two countries are successfully developing. One year ago a Bulgarian party and government delegation, headed by Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, visited the People's Republic of Kampuchea and signed an important document--a joint declaration.

The present visit paid to us by a delegation of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] and of the KPRC marks the beginning of a qualitatively new stage in the development of Bulgarian-Kampuchean relations. In an atmosphere of unanimity on all questions discussed, Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Heng Samrin, as well as the delegations headed by them, discussed topical issues of the international situation and mapped out prospects for the future expansion and intensification of friendship and cooperation between the Kampuchean and Bulgarian peoples. The documents which will be signed tomorrow represent an important step forward in this direction.

I would like to close my speech with the words of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which he pronounced on 2 October 1979 in Phnom Penh during the visit of the Bulgarian party and state delegation to the People's Republic of Kampuchea. They read as follows: "In our contemporary world, there is no insurmountable distance. In the contemporary world the struggle for peace, independence, freedom and happiness is firmly linking the peoples together, no matter where, on which continent, they may live. The friendship and solidarity between the Bulgarian and Kampuchean peoples were born and have developed in struggle." (stormy and prolonged applause)

Permit me, on behalf of the BCP, the State Council and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and on behalf of all Bulgarian people, to wish with all my heart to the KNUFNS, to the KPRC, and to all the people of Kampuchea, as well as to you Comrade Heng Samrin, new successes in your heroic struggle for a new, just society in Kampuchea. (prolonged applause)

With all our hearts we wish you that you may always as worthily defend the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, that you may always defend the ideals of peace, democracy and socialism. (stormy and prolonged applause)

May the People's Republic of Kampuchea strengthen and develop. (stormy and prolonged applause)

Long live Bulgarian-Kampuchean friendship. (stormy and very prolonged applause)

ZHIVKOV MEETS WITH DELEGATION FROM BURGAS OKRUG

AU271950 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, received a delegation of working people from Burgas Okrug today, headed by Nikolay Zhishev, first secretary of the Burgas Okrug BCP Committee. The delegation presented a report on the fulfillment of the plan on the socioeconomic development of Burgas Okrug ahead of schedule during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, as regards the most important indexes of the plan.

The working people of Burgas Okrug report that as a result of the widely expanding socialist competition throughout the years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, and in particular as a result of the movement implemented under the slogan: "From High Quality Work of Every Worker to High Effectiveness of the Collective's Work Without Anyone Lagging Behind." The plan for the socioeconomic development of the okrug, according to the basic quality indexes, was fulfilled ahead of schedule on 27 November 1980. The plan on profits was fulfilled 41 days ahead of schedule, the plan on social labor productivity was fulfilled 40 days ahead of schedule, and the net production plan was fufilled 34 days ahead of schedule.

The report points out that the workers collective of the okrug have overfulfilled the pledge assumed on saving materials by 33.8 million leva for 1979-80. The industrial enterprises of the okrug have fulfilled the quality and economic indexes, and have ensured above-plan amounts of production in goods that are of great importance for the country. The relative share of the production marked "high quality" and "first class" has attained 79.1 percent, which puts the okrug first in our country in this respect. New, improved technological methods are being introduced and applied, new goods have also been introduced. [passage indistinct].

Comrade Todor Zhivkov cordially congratulated the representatives of Burgas Okrug, and through them he greeted all communists, agrarians and working people of the okrug. [passage indistinct].

BCP PAPER TO CONDUCT POLL BEFORE 12TH CONGRESS

AU261915 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 24 November on page 1 publicises a poll devoted to the forthcoming 12th BCP Congress. Readers are encouraged to send their letters to the newspaper and propose or initiate changes in various areas of life and work. The newspaper suggests that the readers concentrate their proposals in the following areas: How the achievements of the world technological revolution are to be introduced in production; how science can become a moving social force; how to intensify socialist construction; how the socialist organization of labor can be improved; how leading cadres are to be selected; how to strengthen working discipline, and so forth.

INTERNATIONAL IDEOLOGICAL SEMINAR AT BCP ACADEMY

AU262200 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Nov 80 p 8

[Text] An international seminar was held in Sofia from 18-20 November 1980 at the BCP Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences and Social Management. The seminar was devoted to the subject: "Leninist Dialectics and Contemporary Ideological Struggle."

It was organized by the Institute on Contemporary Social Theories. Representatives of the USSR, the GDR, the CSSR, the FRG and Honduras participated in the seminar. Our country was represented by academician Sava Ganovski, Prof R. Avramov, P. Gindev, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences, and Prof G. Girginov, E. Markov and others.

Prof Girginov read the main report devoted to the intransigent, creative character of the Leninist approach in the sphere of ideological struggle. Corresponding member Gindev discussed a few important contemporary aspects of Marxist-Leninist theory and practice in his report.

Prof V. Kozlovskiy from the USSR reviewed the basic questions of mutual relations between the base and the superstructure. Convincing examples of the analytical and constructive power of Leninist dialectics were submitted in the statements of the following speakers: (G. Kwiatkowksi) from the FRG, (B. Cenak) and M. Stefanko from the CSSR, Prof Feldesi from Hungary, and Dr. K. Helbig from the GDR.

The participants in the seminar listened with particular interest to the statement of Comrade M. Faredez, member of the Communist Party of Honduras Central Committee, who spoke on the revolutionary transforming influence of Leninist ideas in Latin America.

OFFICIALS PUNISHED FOR KNITWEAR PRODUCTION 'WEAKNESSES'

AU252003 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] The Bureau of the Council of Ministers has reviewed some weaknesses in the production, pricing and marketing of cotton knitwear and the consequent market disturbances. A small quantity of knitwear has been declared "luxurious" and marketed--despite the fact that the knitwear was not of high quality, and without securing the necessary knitwear products for general consumption. Misappropriations on the part of some unconscientious trade officials have been committed.

The Bureau of the Council of Ministers has directed the attention of Rumen Serbezov, minister of light industry; Georgi Karamanev, minister of internal trade and services; and Ivan Videnov, director of the Main Administration on Prices at the State Planning Committee, to this.

The following persons have been punished by reduction of one rank: Boncho Sarafov, general director of the "Knitwear" economic combine; Yordan Krustev, director general of Sofia's "Proletari"; Mikhail Medanov, director general of Wholesale Trade State Ecomic Union; Yordan Karabelyov, director general of Sofia's main department store; and Nikola Medanov, director general of Sofia's "Narmag" economic directorate. The salary of Angel Ganev, deputy chairman of the Sofia People's Council Executive Committee, has been reduced.

The ministers of light industry, and internal trade and services, and the chairman of the State Planning Committee have until 30 November to severely punish the officials responsible for the weaknesses in the production, trade and pricing of cotton knitwear. Officials of the trade and production organizations who forged documents and increased the prices of knitwear are to be fired immediately, and the appropriate materials related to their legal responsibility are to be submitted to the attorney general.

The Bureau of the Council of Ministers obligated the ministries and other departments responsible for the production of general consumption articles to systematically research market conditions so that no disruption in the sales of basic articles is allowed, and the production of the planned quantity as well as an additional quantity for the internal market is ensured. The control organs are to increase their activity in inspecting the observance of the normative acts and the quantity and price of articles, and demand strict responsibility from the violators.

RUDE PRAVO: NEW DESTABILIZATION TACTICS EVIDENT IN POLAND

LD271106 Prague CTK in English 0940 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Prague, 27 Nov (CETEKA)--The ten years which have elapsed since the December session of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee have fully proved that the document it approved, the "Lesson Drawn From the Crisis-Ridden Development in the Party and Society After the 13th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party," is constantly topical in the class confrontation of the capitalist and socialist world, Pavel Auersperg wrote in RUDE PRAVO today.

The "lesson" contains an exact analysis of the strategy of imperialism, in which the prime role was given to the development of bourgeois revolution. It shows how this anti-socialist onslaught took shape and was masked by demagogic and attractive demands of bourgeois "democracy," the author said.

He recalled that an extraordinary part in the disintegration of the party's leading role in Czechoslovakia in 1968 was played by the class and political immaturity of several leading officials who retreated, for the sake of their personal popularity, from class and internationalist positions.

The document summarizes experience from the bourgeois counter-revolution which put its main hopes into rightist opportunist forces in the party Central Committee and was developed from the top, directly from the centre, Pavel Auersperg continued.

Alexander Dubcek and his collaborators assisted, in the name of the revival of socialism, in the disintegration of the revolutionary achievements of socialism, were reconciled with the weakening and violating of the internationalist bonds of Czechoslovakia and the Czechoslovak Communist Party, and were indifferent to the paralysing of the bodies of power of the socialist state.

"An overwhelming majority of party members remained loyal and devoted to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism and bonds of alliance with the Soviet Union, but they were unable to act and were not mobilized to line up for an offensive due to the opportunist inability in the party leadership."

"The Marxist-Leninist forces and forces devoted to socialism in the Central Committees of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Slovak Communist Party, the Czechoslovak Government, the National Assembly and the Slovak National Council turned to the party leadership many times in vain, demanding resolute steps, and after all possibilities were exhausted there was no other way than to turn to the Soviet Union and the closest socialist allies with a request for internationalist aid," Pavel Auersperg said.

The lapse of time and the successful consolidation of the situation after April 1969 have confirmed convincingly as utter lies assertions that the so-called Czechoslovak revival had been a nation-wide movement. Those parts of the January 1968 program which followed the road of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism have also been included in the comprehensive program of the 14th and 15th congresses of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

"Just as facts will certainly come to light one day on the unpropitious inspiring role played by Brzezinski in conceiving Carter's strategy against the relaxation of international tension in 1980, he can be described already today as a mastermind of program impulses, linked with the courgeois counter-revolution in Czechoslovakia in 1968," Pavel Auersperg said.

The Czechoslovak lesson was a lesson also for imperialism, which put special emphasis on the non-striking and non-provocative character of the destabilization process. It carefully avoids, before the time is ripe, throwing doubt on the chief role of the party, directly attacking constitutional organs of the socialist state or its international bonds of alliance. Since the weak spots of destruction "from the top" became apparent, ways are sought to disrupt the structure of socialist power "from the bottom."

"The latest developments in fraternal Poland prove with the already well-known facts that in the difficult situation of crisis there, efforts of internal and foreign hostile forces concentrate on triggering an anti-socialist aggressive trade unionism. Tendencies are asserted to ignore responsibility for continuous and growing development of production in the restoration of trade unions' activation, and to direct it towards political confrontation with the party and the socialist state."

Statements by Polish communists about the existence of firm limits which cannot be exceeded must be correctly understood everywhere--the socialist patriotic forces of Poland will do everything essential to defend and strengthen the revolutionary achievements of the 35-year socialist development in their homeland, Pavel Auersperg said.

If the strategists of imperialism in the West assume that a suitable time has come to try again the scheme of bourgeois counter-revolution in any socialist country, they will finally be left with disappointment and disillusion. Hopes and plans of the most aggressive forces of international imperialism that they could turn to their advantage the situation in the world by escalated political strength and extortion, to regain their superiority or to upset the security balance in international relations, lack firm grounds, the author stressed.

PRAGUE REPORTS RELEASE OF SOLIDARITY WORKERS ON BAIL

LD271206 Prague Domestic Services in Czech 1130 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Poland: Jan Narozniak and Piotr Sapelo, members of the Solidarity Trade Union, have been released on bail from detention. They were both detained after willfully publishing a secret state document.

The Solidarity trade union of the Warsaw region has called off a general strike threatened by its leadership on the pretext [za'minka] of the detention of the two men.

COMMENTARY VIEWS NEW POWER TRADE UNIONS AS 'THREAT'

LD261750 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] A Leszek Moczulski is being interrogated by the authorities in Poland. He has committed a number of criminal offenses. Some Western information media have now launched a campaign in connection with Moczulski. In an interview granted to the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL Moczulski had slandered Poland's top leaders and state system and, above all, committed criminal offenses endangering the political interests and security of Poland.

In an illegal organization calling itself Confederation of Free Poland he actively worked against the Polish People's Republic's alliance with other socialist countries. In interviews and in his papers published abroad Moczulski repeatedly declared that his goal is to destroy the system of the Polish People's Republic, inciting the people of Poland to rebellion. He needed allies in these activities and contacted antisocialist centers abroad. The interrogation has revealed that the so-called Confederation of Free Poland has been cooperating with anticommunist centers in Britain, the United States and Canada and with the magazine CULTURE published in Paris which associates Polish emigres and is at the same time an antisocialist center.

How did the independent Solidarity trade unions react to this fact? They encouraged antisocialist forces to lay hands on a government document containing classified state secrets. The perpetrators were found out together with facts about illegal distribution. Eventually the Warsaw branch of Solidarity took its countermeasures in the form of a warning strike staged for Thursday. It is strange that these trade unions, calling themselves nonpolitical, are again taking a markedly political attitude, hostile to Poland's socialist system. The leadership of these so-called independent Polish trades unions is deliberately setting out on a path jeopardizing the security of Poland.

The extent of these actions also poses a threat to the security of the Warsaw Treaty alliance to which Poland firmly belongs. The leadership of the Solidarity trade union organizations, on the basis of agreements concluded, have strictly stipulated obligations which they have pledged to fulfill.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES REPORTS ON CHNOUPEK WARSAW VISIT

LD271950 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Excerpt] In connection with Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek's visit to the Polish capital certain Western mass media have spread reports that Bohuslav Chnoupek has come to express the dissatisfaction of Czechoslovakia with developments in Poland. At today's regular press conference responsible officials of our Ministry of Foreign Affairs repudiated these unfounded fabrications and stated that the visit of Minister Chnoupek in Warsaw was planned a long time ago and that its purpose, as we said at the beginning, is the further expansion of relations between the fraternal socialist states.

HUNGARIAN MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES, HOLDS TALKS

Arrival in Prague

AU262030 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] CTK--A delegation of the Main Political Administration of the Hungarian People's Army, led by Lt Gen Ferenc Karpati, deputy minister of defense of the Hungarian People's Republic, arrived for a friendly visit to Czechoslovakia on Monday. The Hungarian guests were welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by Col Gen Antonin Brabec, head of the Czechoslovak People's Army Main Political Administration, and by other functionaries of the Czechoslovak People's Army. Delegations of the two fraternal armies held a working meeting the same day.

Meeting With Husak

LD261536 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, had a meeting at the Prague Castle today with Lt Gen Ferenc Karpati, head of the Main Political Directorate of the Hungarian People's Army and deputy minister of defense, who is in Czechoslovakia for a short working visit. The topic of the friendly talks was mutual cooperation of the armies of the two countries. Lt Gen Ferenc Karpati informed Comrade Husak about the implementation of the conclusions of the 12th congress of the MSZMP by the Hungarian People's Army.

Dzur Attends Talks

LD271132 Budapest MTI in English 1051 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Budapest, 26 Nov (MTI)--MTI reports from Prague: Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia received on Wednesday Lieutenant General Ferenc Karpati, head of the Hungarian People's Army Chief Political Division and deputy defence minister, who is on an official friendship visit at the Czechoslovak People's Army. The meeting was attended also by Army General Martin Dzur, Czechoslovak national defence minister.

The Hungarian delegation is having talks on actual questions of political cooperation between the two countries' armies and visiting corps of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

MATOUS ON WESTERN EFFORTS TO DESTABILIZE SOCIALISM

AU261151 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Nov 80 p 6

[Milan Matous article: "Historic Struggle in New Metamorphoses; West's Attempts to 'Destabilize Socialism'"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] Old Goals, New Tactics

SINCE THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION THE WORLD BOURGEOISIE HAS REGARDED THE SOCIALIST STATE AS ITS MORTAL ENEMY AND HAS BEEN STRIVING TO DESTRO' .. SINCE THE BIRTH OF THE WORLD SOCIALIST SYSTEM THIS EFFORT HAS BEEN AIMED AT BOTH THE INDIVIDUAL GOVERNMENTS OF THE WORKERS CLASS AND WORKING PEOPLE, AND AGAINST THE UNITY AND MUTUAL COOPERATION OF SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, WHEREBY THE MAIN ENDEAVOR IS TO SEPARATE OTHER SOCIALIST STATES FROM THE SOVIET UNION. After its former muscle-flexing doctrines, imperialism has in recent years embarked on more sophisticated courses.

One of them includes the concept of "destabilization" of socialism, built up into its present form during the second half of the seventies. It is meant to achieve old counterrevolutionary aims under new conditions.

In the present situation imperialism is joining all reactionary forces so as to stop the historic trend. The large monopolist U.S. bourgeoisie is taking its place at the head of all this; THE EXPRESSION OF ITS NEW COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ATTEMPTS, DRAFTED ON A GLOBAL SCALE, IS THE SO-CALLED TRIPARTITE POLICY. It is basing a new wave of escalated militarism on its alliance with China's Maoist regime. It is striving to consolidate the capitalist states' alliance on the basis of acute anticommunism and anti-Sovietism.

IN THE CONTEXT OF THIS POLITICAL STRATEGY THE CONCEPT OF "DESTABILIZING" SOCIALISM WAS BORN. IT COMBINES PPESSURE AGAINST THE SOCIALIST STATES WITH INSINUATING ITSELF IN THEIR FAVOR AND WITH OFFERING THEM ILLICIT ADVANTAGES. It combines terror with pesudo-progressiveness. It represents the continuation of old plans of "differentiated coexistence," which is meant to separate and mutually alienate the socialist states. According to American sources, the "new" aspect consists of a differentiated approach to individual socialist countries, combined with a permanent and escalating anti-Sovietism. The principle is applied--its authorship is attributed to Zbigniew Brzezinski--in which the criterion for approaching individual socialist states is "the extent to which they relax the regime inside the country, and the extent to which they part ways with the USSR in their foreign policy," as the American weekly TIME wrote. However, the crux of the matter does not lie in Brzezinski; at least for a time, the election defeat of the Democratic Party in the United States will put an end to his government career. Other people will come, but what substantially remains is the militant antisocialist tactics of the American military-industrial complex.

The Final Act of Helsinki has anchored the principles of economic, scientific, technological and environmental cooperation.

Although the U.S. imperialist circles through their representative have put their signatures to these principles, they do not intend to readily subordinate themselves to these principles. This is testified to by the repeated attempts to freeze the West's trade with the Soviet Union and to turn economic relations into an instrument of extortion. THE AMERICAN WEEKLY THE NEW REPUBLIC OF 30 AUGUST 1980 CYNICALLY CALLS LOANS TO THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC FROM THE WEST A SOURCE OF "INFLUENCE ON THE POLISH GOVERNMENT." THE WEEKLY WRITES: "THE UNITED STATES IS GRANTING POLAND SPECIAL ADVANTAGES AGAINST ALL OTHER COMMUNIST COUNTRIES, IN THE HOPE THAT CLOSER CONTACTS WITH THE WEST WILL LEAD TO GRADUAL LIBERALIZATION. [paragraph continues]

POLAND MUST BE MADE TO SEE THAT REPRESSIONS (IN THE ARTICLE'S CONTEXT THIS MEANS THE COURSE AGAINST ANTISOCIALIST FORCES IN POLAND--M. M.) WILL UNDERMINE THIS FOUNDATION OF GOOD RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES, AND THAT LIBERALIZATION WILL EXPAND IT.

In 1966 various "friends" from the West also circled around Czechoslovakia, so as to bridle it economically and politically by means of a certain type of financial loan.

Economic exchange with the capitalist states is of benefit to the socialist states if it develops in proportion to the socialist country's own economic strength and in harmony with the interests of the socialist community. Whenever imperialism succeeds in driving a wedge into the consolidation of socialist economic integration, it tangibly harms all socialist countries without exception.

False Banner-Bearers

Political subversion against the socialist countries is combined with the human rights campaign and cultivation of so-called dissidents. It is meant to discredit socialism in Western public opinion and simultaneously to establish conditions to politically undermine the socialist states' stability. The bourgeois liberal norms of democracy are to be foisted on us as "the right to have an opposition"--understandably a counterrevolutionary one, the "freedom of expression"--primarily in the sense of the right to vilify the revolution, the communist movement and the working people's socialist achievement.

The Western agencies incite the so-called dissidents, their reactionary instruments in our countries, to engage in antisocialist acts; at the same time they pillory our political system for refusing to tolerate such acts and for adopting countermeasures. Out of the remnants of defeated exploiter classes and their former apparatus, out of the bankrupt opportunists and persons with unappeased ambitions, out of diverse antisocial and criminal elements, all of whom are united in their bilious hostility toward the working people's government, international reaction is painstakingly piecing together the embryo of political counterrevolution in a socialist country. As long as the socialist social system functions normally, as is for instance the case in present Czechoslovakia, those people lack influence. But the world anticommunist agencies are striving to organize such people, to have them prepare illegal printed matter and establish contacts with social institutions. In this way they are meant to prepare themselves for the suitable moment, when the socialist political system would find itself in difficulties.

THE SO-CALLED KOR--COMMITTEE FOR POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SELF-DEFENSE IN POLAND--IS BRAGGING THAT IT HAD BEEN PREPARING STRIKES AND THE WRECKING OF UNIFIED TRADE UNIONS FOR ALL OF 4 YEARS. PEOPLE LIKE KURON, MOCZULSKI, MICHNIK AND OTHERS HAVE TODAY EMERGED FROM THE SHADOWS, HAVE LIFTED THEIR MASKS AND ARE GRANDILOQUENTLY PROCLAIMING THAT THEIR GROUPS ARE "POLITICAL PARTIES"; THEY ARE DECLARING WAR ON THE PARTY'S LEADING ROLE, ON THE ALLIANCE WITH THE SOVIET UNION AND ON THE PRINCIPLES OF SOCIALISM. A SIMILAR ROLE WAS PLAYED IN OUR COUNTRY IN 1968 BY ORGANIZATIONS LIKE THE CLUB OF ENGAGED NONMEMBERS [KAN], K231 [FORMER POLITICAL PRISONER ORGANIZATION] "WORK OF COUNCIL REVIVAL" [CHURCH ORGANIZATION]. As at that time in our own country, and today in Poland, international reaction is granting these circles financial assistance; Radio Free Europe's heckling broadcasting stations provide them with political instructions; and imperialist representatives, for instance the U.S. President, speak in their support in order to give them a semblance of international importance and authority.

Ideological Subversion

The main efforts of imperialist circles are concentrated on stirring up nationalism and abusing religion. They are striving to achieve a tolerant attitude on the part of socialist institutions toward bourgeois ideology and propaganda. [paragraph continues]

Any withdrawal from the positions of Marxism-Leninism and any leniency toward revisionism is greatly appreciated. This type of author is invited on lecture tours in Western universities; his works are translated and given special honors; such a person receives the aura of scientific and artistic world repute. A supercilious attitude toward Soviet science and culture and emphasis on "specifically national" elements are particularly appreciated. That is how the foreign bourgeoisie crowned certain politically, intellectually and morally weak individuals in the sixties in our own country; that is how it is acting today against People's Poland; that is how it is striving to disintegrate the progressive forces in other socialist states and, similarly, also in other countries of the world.

Bourgeois propaganda is presenting the trying situation in Poland as the "crash of socialism" and a "crisis of Marxism-Leninism," but we know from our own experience in the sixties--and the PZPR's evaluations underscore it--that a crisis in the party and socialist society emerges precisely when Leninist principles of socialism are violated and Marxist-Leninist principles are not consistently adhered to in practical policy. AN ACTIVE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE BOURGEOIS AND REVISIONIST IDEOLOGY IS PART AND PARCEL, AND A CONDITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF MARXISM-LENINISM AS A UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL DOCTRINE; IT IS THE INEVITABLE PREREQUISITE OF THE IDEOPOLITICAL AND MORAL UNITY OF THE SOCIALIST SOCIETY.

It is frequently stated that imperialist circles are enhancing their emphasis on ideological subversion in proportion to their lost opportunities to realize their aims by military means. It is no coincidence that for years the supreme Warsaw Pact bodies have been coming out with disarmament initiatives. For the socialist community ensuring reliable defense and gradually eliminating militarism in the world are two sides of one and the same effort.

The Anticommunists' Arsenal

THE CONCEPT OF "DESTABILIZATION" WITH ITS POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, IDEOLOGICAL AND MILITARY ASPECTS IS AIMED NOT ONLY AGAINST REAL SOCIALISM, BUT IN ITS CONSEQUENCES ALSO AGAINST THE INTERESTS OF ALL OF HUMAN SOCIETY. It hampers normal contacts between peoples and states--economic, cultural, scientific, as well as sports contacts, as testified to for instance by the absurd American boycott of the summer Olympic games in Moscow. It hampers the spiritual advance of human society. The imperialist circles support clericalism against science. In a commercialized culture, kitsch is often preferred to valuable art. Anticommunism, chauvinism and racism are being intentionally set up on the path of the masses' awareness. Militarism wastes enormous values of human work and intellect and, in view of the present nature of weapons of mass destruction, threatens the very existence of mankind.

Anticommunist subversive attempts are aimed against all socialist countries, against each of them; but they succeed in penetrating them only in isolated instances and isolated situations. COMRADE VASIL BILAK SAID IN THE DISCUSSION AT THE 18TH CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION: "WE MUST RECALL THAT, BASED ON THE DEFEAT OF THE COUNTERREVOLUTION IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, THE CENTERS OF INTERNATIONAL IMPERIALISM CAME TO THE CONCLUSION THAT THEY CAN HOPE FOR SUCCESS ONLY IF THEY SUCCEED IN ABUSING THE WORKING PEOPLE'S MASS DISSATISFACTION AND USE THE PLANTS "AS A PROP", SO TO SPEAK, FOR THEIR PLANS. OBVIOUSLY THE DEVELOPMENTS IN POLAND SUITED THESE PLANS. WELL ORGANIZED STRIKES, THEIR AGGRESSIVENESS TOWARD THOSE WHO WANTED TO HAVE NOTHING IN COMMON WITH THE STRIKES, THE PURPOSEFUL ACTIVITIES OF STRIKE COMMITTEES AND THE STRUCTURE OF INTERENTERPRISE STRIKE COMMITTEES THAT WERE SET UP--AND IN FACT STROVE TO TAKE OVER THE FUNCTION OF POWER BODIES AND IN CERTAIN PLACES EVEN BEGAN TO EXECUTE THIS FUNCTION ALREADY--ALL THIS TESTIFIES TO A WELL-CONSIDERED PREPARATION, AS WELL AS TO THEIR CONNECTION WITH CENTERS ABROAD."

Serious mistakes in economic and social policy, violations of intraparty democracy and the gradual decline of the communists' activity, the weakening ties between the party and the masses and the weakening party authority, the underestimation of Marxist-Leninist theory and ideopolitical education, a lighhearted attitude toward penetration of antisocialist influences--all this, together with a weakening of socialist internationalism, gradually establishes good soil for what world reaction calls an "erosion" of socialism, or "renascence" or else "destabilization."

In this fundamental sense the constant consolidation of Leninist principles in the everyday practice of real socialism and the fight against international reaction, against the remnants of the domestic adversaries of social progress merges into one. Attempts at "destabilizing" socialism merely underscore the pertinent and lasting nature of the conclusions of the "Lessons From the Critical Development in the Party and Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress." The document recalls that the certainty and development of socialism can be guaranteed only by the Communist Party which stands firmly on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, which is steeled in the class fight against the enemy and cleansed of all influence of opportunism and revisionism; the party which, by its clearcut and realistic policy, expresses the noblest longings and aims of working man. The document underscores the Leninist principle that the party's strength lies in its ties with the people, that the communists' sacred duty is to fight and work with the people for the people, for their welfare and peaceful life. It underscores the pivotal significance of socialist internationalism and the lesson that the successful socialist road of our fatherland is possible solely in the firm unity of the world socialist community; that both our past successes and our path forward are closely connected with the first country of the socialist revolution--the Soviet Union.

THE IMPERIALIST CIRCLES ARE GIVING NEW NAMES TO THEIR OLD PLANS AND ADJUSTING THEIR TACTICS AND METHODS TO THE NEW SITUATION. OUR MOST EFFECTIVE WEAPON IS AND REMAINS CONSISTENT AND CREATIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF MARXIST-LENINIST PRINCIPLES, WHICH CONTAIN THE THEORETICAL GENERALIZATION OF THE RICH EXPERIENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT. THE HISTORICAL LESSON, LEARNED BY OUR PARTY AND PEOPLE FROM THE FIGHT WITH THE REACTION AND COUNTERREVOLUTION, UNAMBIGUOUSLY CONFIRMS THIS EXPERIENCE.

SCIENTIFIC, CULTURAL COOPERATION ACCORDS SIGNED WITH USSR

LD262158 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] An important document was signed during the Days of Soviet Culture in Czechoslovakia: Representatives of Czechoslovakia and the USSR signed accords for scientific-technological and cultural cooperation between the two countries for 1981-1985. The accords define the joint paths to be followed by our two fraternal nations.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ARGENTINA DURING BARCAK VISIT

LD262140 Prague CTK in English 2002 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Prague, 26 Nov (CETEKA)--A Czechoslovak delegation headed by Minister of Foreign Trade Andrej Barcak returned here Wednesday from a visit to Argentina and Brazil.

During its visit it participated in the 5th session of the mixed Czechoslovak-Argentinian commission for economic and scientific-technological cooperation. At the close the two sides signed a protocol on further widening of trade relations between the two countries, concerning mainly the mutual exchange of goods. Czechoslovakia will export primarily power engineering equipment, machine tools and textile machines, and some complete plants. Czechoslovakia will prticipate in constructing a thermal power station Lujan de Cayo in Mendoza Province and in constructing other power engineering complexes. According to the document, the turnover of trade between the two countries has been continuously rising and doubled in the last three years alone.

In Brazil, Czechoslovakia will take part in constructing three cement works, in the electrification of Santa Catarina State and in building of the first thermal power station in Jorge Lacerda.

LONG-TERM TRADE AGREEMENT FOR 1981-85 SIGNED WITH CUBA

LD272132 Prague CTK in English 1642 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Prague, 27 Nov (CTK)--A long-term trade agreement between Czechoslovakia and Cuba for the years 1981-85 was signed here on Thursday by foreign trade ministers of the two countries, Andrej Barcak and Ricardo Cabrizas.

The agreement provides for doubling the volume of goods exchange compared to the present five-year period. Engineering products will remain the main item of Czechoslovak exports. Czechoslovakia will take part in the realization of the program of the processing of citrus fruit in Cuba and in the development of the electric power system of Cuba. Czechoslovak imports from Cuba will include sugar, citrus fruit and juices and marble. An agreement on setting prices between the two countries for the coming five years and a protocol on goods exchange for 1981 were also signed on Thursday.

CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC ACCORD SIGNED WITH MOZAMBIQUE

LD262058 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] An agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Mozambique was signed in Prague today. The document creates the conditions for a broader exchange of cultural values as well as for the future expansion of cooperation in science, education, mass media, health services, physical education and sports.

HUSAK RECEIVES VIETNAMESE VICE PREMIER FOR TALKS

LD261610 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has received Vice Premier of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic Vo Nguyen Giap, who is heading a delegation to the session of the Czechoslovak-Vietnamese committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

In the atmosphere of a cordial and comradely discussion, both statesmen positively evaluated Czechoslovak-Vietnamese cooperation, which is successfully developing in agreement with conclusions of the delegations of the highest representatives of both countries during the visit of the Czechoslovak state and party delegation in Vietnam this February. All-round development of mutual relations is an expression of friendly ties of both countries, which in their internal and foreign policies are consistently guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. At the same time, it contributes to the joint struggle of the USSR and the other socialist states for strengthening world peace under the present complicated conditions of international development.

PROTOCOL ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION SIGNED WITH VIETNAM

LD272256 Prague CTK in English 1911 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Prague, 27 Nov (CTK)--The fifth session of the Czechoslovak-Vietnamese Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation ended at Kolodeje near here Thursday with a protocol on further cooperation after 1980.

The delegations of the two countries appreciated the successful talks in February in Hanoi. Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek and Vietnamese Deputy Premier Vo Nguyen Giap stated bilateral economic relations had intensifed in 1976-80. An agreement was signed on temporary employment of skilled Vietnamese workers and their further training in Czechoslovakia and an agreement on cooperation in the production of machine tools and implements.

ALGERIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PRAGUE ON VISIT

LD280038 Prague CTK in English 1904 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Prague, 27 Nov (CTK)--A study delegation of the Central Committee of the Algerian Party "Front de Liberation Nationale" (FLN) headed by FLN Central Committee member, Secretary of the party's Foreign Commission Hocine al-Hamel, arrived here today at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

The delegation was received by Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Jindrich Polednik.

The two sides considered the situation in their states and parties, discussed (?further cooperation) between the two parties and some international issues, mainly the situation in the Middle East.

ADAMEC LEADS DELEGATION TO LAOS FOR CELEBRATIONS

LD261438 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] A Czechoslovak party and government delegation left today by air for Vientiane to take part in the celebrations of the fifth anniversary of the foundation of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos. The delegation is headed by Ladislav Adamec, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czech deputy premier.

JAKES VISITS BRUNTAL STATE FARM, CONSTRUCTION WORKERS

LD272023 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, visited today the Bruntal state farm enterprise. He met socioeconomic developments in the Seventh 5-Year Plan at one of the largest farms in the republic. At Svobodne Hermanice Comrade Milos Jakes attended the inauguration of trial operations at large-capacity cattlesheds. At an aktiv of construction workers he stressed the high quality work accomplished by all involved teams, workers and engineers. He then stressed the significance of cooperation with experts from the GDR not only in the actual construction but also in training those to operate the cattlesheds and in ensuring the trial operations.

Comrade Milos Jakes left Bruntal for Ostrava to attend a meeting to deal with water conservancy problems in the north Moravian region.

PRAGUE TRADE UNIONISTS HOLD AKTIV ON 24 NOVEMBER

AU262053 Prague PRACE in Czech 25 Nov 80 p 3

[Report signed (IKS): "Contribution of Prague Trade Unionists"]

[Text] Prague--The participants in the aktiv of the Prague Trade Union Council discussed the main directions of the trade unions' mass political work in Prague yesterday. The aktiv was attended by full-time chairmen of the plant committees of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [ROH], chairmen of the district trade union councils and of the city committees of individual trade unions.

In the main speech, V. Hynek, chairman of the Prague Trade Union Council, emphasized that the Prague trade union organizations consistently proceed from the recommendations of workers, technicians and other working people raised at work consultations. He said that key Prague plants and enterprises have already responded to the challenge issued by the heroes of socialist labor, aimed at the development of activity and initiative prior to the 16th CPCZ Congress. For example, a more exacting variant of the set of measures has already been adopted by the employees of the enterprises Rudy Letov, Mitas, ZPA Kosire, Metrostav and of the Prague Center locomotive depot. When speaking about the fulfillment of this year's plan, V. Hynek said that in the past 10 months, Prague industry fulfilled its tasks by 101.4 percent.

In an extensive discussion, the participants in the aktiv drew attention to the reserves that still exist in the mass political work of Prague trade unionists, particularly as regards the implementation of closer contacts with the working people and the resolution of their just demands.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM FINLAND--A Czechoslovak delegation led by Jaroslav Jakubec, CSSR deputy minister of foreign trade, returned from Helsinki on Friday from the eighth session of the Commission For Cooperation between CEMA and Finland. At the end of the sesion a protocol was signed which assesses the results of last year's multilateral cooperation and determines the tasks for 1981. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Nov 80 p 2 AU]

SCIENTIFIC ACCORD WITH SRV--A plan of scientific cooperation between the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences [CSAV] and SRV's scientific institutes for the 1981-85 period was signed in Prague on Friday by the CSAV chairman, Academician Jaroslav Kozesnik, and Tran Dai Nghia, president of the SRV Center of Scientific Research. The same day, the president of the SRV Center of Scientific Research was received by CSSR Deputy Premier Jindrch Zahradnik. They discussed the further expansion of cooperation in specific spheres of science and technology. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Nov 80 p 2 AU]

CSSR-SRV VISA REGULATIONS--In Prague on Friday, Stanislav Svoboda, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Nguyen Tien Thong, SRV ambassador to the CSSR, signed an agreement between the CSSR and the SRV Governments vitiating the visa duty for the official travel. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Nov 80 p 2 AU]

FUEL CONSERVATION CONFERENCE--A 2-day statewide conference on the theme "Rationalization of the Consumption of Fuels and Power--The Fundamental Task of Power Engineering" began in Prague on 12 November. Some 660 experts are discussing the rationalization and conservation of fuels in apartments and civic facilities. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Nov 80 p 2 AU]

SED DELEGATION VISITING--A SED study delegation, led by Horst Wambutt, head of an SED Central Committee department, arrived for a working visit in Prague on 17 November. During their stay, the members of the delegation will be informed about technical progress achieved in the processing and utilization of coal, about the rationalization of fuels and energy consumption and about the situation in the supply with fuels and energy this winter. Also on 17 November, the SED delegation was received by Vaclav Janousek, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department, with whom it exchanged experience from party work in industry, transportation, construction, trade and services and particularly in the sphere of fuels and energy. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Nov 80 p 2 AU]

BULGARIAN DELEGATION--A study delegation of the BCP Central Committee, led by Mikhael Kolev, deputy head of a BCP Central Committee department, arrived in Prague on 17 November. During their stay, the members of the delegation will acquaint themselves with the CPCZ's experience from political-organizational and control activity gained during the fulfillment of the program of the 15th CPCZ Congress. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Nov 80 p 2 AU]

RADIO CITES POLISH TU CALL FOR DEFENSE OF SOCIALISM

LD262056 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Representatives of sector trade unions have, during a meeting in Warsaw, called for the defense of the achievements of socialism in Poland. The chairman of the Coordination Commission, Sziszka, emphasized that in the present situation the party, state and trade union movement must be strong. He added: "We do not want to live in chaos. We must not wait passively." The delegates condemn in a statement opportunism and other negative manifestations in Poland.

SUPREME COURT PRESIDENT DENOUNCES KARLSRUHE RULING

LD271624 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1342 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Berlin, 27 Nov (ADN)--The president of the GDR Supreme Court, Dr H.C. Heinrich Toeplitz, has given ADN the following interview:

[Question] The Federal Court in Karlsruhe, the FRG's supreme court, has now made a leading decision which extends the jurisdiction of West German criminal law to the state territory and state citizens of the GDR.

[Answer] According to the first publications I have learned about, the FRG criminal law also applies to Germans living in the GDR. The Karlsruhe judges stated that the FRG would, with the basic treaty, in no way relinquish its claim to speak "for all Germans." This decision represents another act of juridical aggression which is most strongly rejected by the GDR. This decision violates elementary principles of international law, particularly the basic principles of sovereignty, equality and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states which are anchored in the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act.

In their decision, the Karlsruhe judges have trampled underfoot the treaty on the basis of relations between the GDR and the FRG, particularly articles 2 and 6, and through their decision intensify the policy of confrontation pursued by revanchist forces.

We, and all forces supporting the continuation of detente, most strongly reject this act of fresh and unprecedented juridical aggression.

[Question] Does this decision at the same time represent a continuation of the Federal Court's administration of justice to date?

[Answer] Not only does this decision continue the earlier jurisdiction of the FRG Supreme Courts which was based on the arrogation to sole representation, but it even extends beyond the notorious constitutional court decision of 31 July 1973 and most grossly violates the agreements I have already mentioned such as the UN Charter, the Helsinki Final Act and the basic treaty.

According to this decision by the Karlsruhe judges, GDR state territory is treated as territory of the FRG and negates GDR state citizenship. In this way, the Karlsruhe judges are trying to abolish GDR sovereignty and its territorial and personal sovereignty.

[Question] Why has such a decision been made at this moment in time, and announced?

[Answer] Just at present, politicians and speakers in the FRG are uttering words about love of peace, cooperation and nonpatronization of other states. The facts--as this decision shows--are quite different and speak in clear terms. Obviously, the intention is not only to justify work of such a central office as that in Salzgitter which contradicts international law, but even to expand it.

This decision has raised fresh, difficult obstacles to normalization and the process of detente. In my view, this decision even represents a direct threat to peaceful coexistence. It is an act for whose effects its authors must bear the consequences and responsibility and which must therefore be strongly rejected.

FRG Court Ruling Protested

LD271856 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1725 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Bonn, 27 Nov (ADN)--The head of the GDR's Permanent Mission in the FRG, Ambassador Ewald Moldt, today made a strong protest to the state minister in the FRG chancellor's office, Gunter Huonker, against the unprecedented ruling by the FRG's Federal Supreme Court that the laws of the FRG are to be extended to the territory of the GDR. This represents an act of gross disregard for international law.

The FRG is thereby making an attempt to break fundamental agreements in the basic treaty between the GDR and the FRG such as mutual respect for the sovereign equality and independence of states and respect for the independence and autonomy of each of the two states in its internal and external affairs.

The GDR pointed out with all due seriousness that the FRG is putting a further strain on relations between the GDR and the FRG through this arbitrary act and that it bears the sole responsibility for the consequences of such serious violations of the contractually agreed relations.

DPA DETAILS GDR-POLAND PASSENGER TRAIN CUTS

LD261132 Hamburg DPA in German 1048 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] East Berlin, 26 Nov (DPA)--Passenger train traffic between the GDR and Poland has been considerably reduced. A spokesman for the East Berlin Transportation Ministry stated in reply to questioning today that the timetable has been adapted to meet requirements.

Following the drastic restriction in tourist traffic between the two states at the end of last month, many trains have been running practically empty for some time. The reductions were laid down in an agreement with the Polish Ministry of Transport. International rail links were not affected by them.

The spokesman could give no exact details at present of the extent of the reductions. He confirmed however that the daily express service between East Berlin and Szczecin has been cut and that the once-weekly service between Leipzig and Krakow has also been dropped. Two pairs of passenger trains are to be dropped from the East Berlin to Warsaw route but these operated at certain times. The spokesman said that the cuts also affect rail links such as the one between Pasewalk and Szczecin.

DPA: USE OF W. BERLIN RAILWAY EQUIPMENT DENIED

LD261334 Hamburg DPA in German 1210 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Berlin, 26 Nov (DPA)--The GDR Transportation Ministry on Wednesday denied that the GDR Reichsbahn was using municipal railway trains, orginally stationed in West Berlin, in East Berlin. A spokesman said in reply to questioning that it had been the custom for some time for West Berlin trains to be checked for operational safety and maintained mainly at the Nordbahnhof maintenance yard in East Berlin. The Berlin TAGESSPIEGEL reported on Wednesday, citing railway experts, that immediately after the closing of four West Berlin municipal railway lines at the beginning of October, altogether 106 railway cars had been taken to East Berlin and put into operation there.

The spokesman confirmed information which the Senat had given the Berlin parliamentary committee for federal affairs last week, according to which the Reichsbahn was dismantling West Berlin municipal railway installations but storing them in the western part of the city. The ministry spokesman said that in some places barriers had been removed, for example, on closed lines because such installations had often been deliberately destroyed. He stressed that these installations had been stored in West Berlin. Under allied regulations, Reichsbahn installations in West Berlin may not be transported to the other sector of the city or the GDR.

AUTHORITIES ACT ON CONTINUED TRANSIT, BORDER VIOLATIONS

FRG Resident Sentenced

AU271847 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 20 November 1980, the Rostock City Kreis Court sentenced (West) Berlin resident Dr Eckart Schiele to 3 years 4 months imprisonment for crimes under Section 132 of the penal code in abuse of the transit agreement. The Audi-80, with license plate No B-4809, and the means used for the criminal act were impounded. Schiele, who has a court record, organized and supported criminal and subversive acts on the GDR's transit routes, and abused the visitors traffic into the GDR capital of Berlin for courier activities within the framework of crimes against the GDR organized in the manner of gangs. In addition, he planned border provocations in the GDR's coastal sector, and crimes in abuse of the territory of other states. Schiele was an NCO-ensign of the FRG's Bundeswehr reserve, and worked as a desk officer of the Allgerman Institute which is illegally operating in West Berlin.

FRG 'Agents' Detained

AU271849 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22-23 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 18 November, GDR security organs apprehended redhanded at the GDR Drewitz border crossing point agents Renate Rindtorff and Eva Kauffeld, both FRG citizens, and detained them for crimes in abuse of the transit agreement. Investigative proceedings were initiated and arrest warrants were issued. The Opel Manta automobile, with license plate No HB-LH 295, used for the crime was impounded.

Border Violation Protested

LD261950 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1707 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Berlin, 26 Nov (ADN)--Another serious attack against the GDR state border was committed during the late evening hours of 20 November by criminal elements from FRG territory. The provocateurs entered GDR sovereign territory in the Hildburghausen sector and destroyed by force border secretary installations. At the same time they toppled and destroyed a GDR border marker erected for the unequivocal demarcation of the state border.

This latest attack against installations on GDR sovereign territory continues the chain of dangerous border provocations which could provoke serious conflicts along the state border. This renewed provocation indicates that in spite of repeated protests and warnings by the GDR no effective measures have been taken to date by the FRG in order to stop the criminal attacks against the state border.

The GDR's permanent representation in the FRG has lodged a strong protest with the FRG federal chancellor's office. It expressed the expectations that the FRG will now at long last take the necessary measures in order to stop such actions which run counter to international law.

FRG Citizen Arrested

AU271850 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 21 November a man violated the GDR state border in the Schleiz region. The border violater was arrested. He does not possess identity papers. According to his own statement he is FRG citizen Michael Jaworski. He was handed over to the competent GDR organs for verifying his identity and establishing the details of the border violation.

FISCHER ARRIVES IN LAGOS ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD272346 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2105 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Lagos, 27 Nov (ADN)--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer arrived in Lagos this evening on an official visit of several days to Nigeria.

Fischer, who is accompanied by GDR Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Friedmar Clausnitzer, is visiting Nigeria at the invitation of the Nigerian Foreign Minister Professor Ishaya Audu.

In the first meeting, immediately after the guests' arrival, the two foreign ministers expressed their satisfaction that the visit will offer an opportunity to discuss in detail the state of bilateral relations and the international situation.

ROMANIAN PLANNING DELEGATION ARRIVES ON VISIT

AU271945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Berlin, 27 Nov (AGERPRES)--Over November 24-27 a delegation headed by Petre Preoteasa, first deputy chairman of State Planning Committee, visited the GDR.

The head of the Romanian delegation called on Dr Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and on Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the GDR State Planning Committee.

The talks focussed on the tasks regarding the deepening of the economic relations between the two countries in the spirit of the things agreed upon during the interviews between Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker.

AXEN, LANGE WELCOME VISITING DANISH DELEGATION

LD262030 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1631 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Berlin, 26 Nov (ADN)--A Danish Communist Party delegation led by party chairman Jorgen Jensen arrived in the GDR on Wednesday. The delegation is visiting at the invitation of the SED Central Committee.

The guests were cordially welcomed by member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee Hermann Axen, and by Igne Lange, candidate of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

Dinner Held

LD280104 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1601 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Berlin, 27 Nov (ADN)--The SED Central Committee gave a dinner in the Unter den Linden Palace in honor of the Danish Communist Party led by party chairman Jorgen Jensen. Those attending included Politburo members and candidate members Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Joachim Herrmann, Konrad Naumann, Horst Sindermann, Egon Krenz and Inge Lange.

In toasts proposed at the dinner, Hermann Axen and Jorgen Jensen paid tribute to the close fraternal relations between the SED and the Danish Communist Party and to the contributions of the two parties to the strengthening of the unity of action of the communist and workers parties in the fight for peace, democracy and social progress.

GERHARD GRUENEBERG ADDRESSES BEIRUT RALLY

AU261751 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Nov 80 p 2

[Report on address by Gerhard Grueneberg at Beirut rally]

[Text] Beirut (ADN)--At a moving meeting on Thursday in Beirut, the SED Central Committee delegation under the leadership of Gerhard Grueneberg, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, joined workers and members of the Lebanese Communist Party. In a speech frequently interrupted by stormy applause, Gerhard Grueneberg conveyed the "fraternal militant greetings of the GDR workers, cooperative farmers, intelligentsia and youth, the militant greetings of the 2.3 million GDR communists."

During the meeting, Gerhard Grueneberg and Hans Albrecht, first secretary of the SED Suhl Bezirk leadership, answered numerous questions of workers and communists about the policy of the SED and GDR. The highlight of the meeting was the presentation of an honorary banner of the SED Central Committee, with a portrait of Ernst Thaelmann, to representatives of the southern Lebanese branch of the Lebanese Communist Party who are standing in the forefront of the struggle to counter the aggressive Israeli acts against Lebanon.

"The most aggressive imperialist forces--first and foremost the United States and the FRG--have dangerously exacerbated the international situation with their policy," Gerhard Grueneberg stated in his speech. "With their policy of confrontation, the stepped up armament of NATO--particularly the Brussels missile decisions--the policy of boycott, blackmail and force, they want in the long run to revise whatever has been achieved in the past few years through the policy of peaceful coexistence." He underscored: "We are faced with the most comprehensive and dangerous counterattack by imperialism against the people's security and peace since the cold war period."

The resolute defense of peace remains the main concern of SED policy, Gerhard Grueneberg underscored. In this context, he pointed to the community with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries. "This is a key issue of our times. It must be prevented that mankind, in the wake of imperialist machinations, is heading for another world war."

At the meeting, Gerhard Grueneberg stressed the firm affinity of the GDR working people with their Lebanese fellow strugglers, with the patriots of Lebanon, in the common struggle against imperialism and against all machinations threatening peace, security and social progress. The GDR politician pointed out: Regardless of the great geographical distances between our two countries, we almost daily feel that this struggle is inseparable, that it constitutes one single front regardless of whether it is being waged on the GDR's western border with FRG imperialism or on the border of Lebanon with imperialism in Israel."

It is well known, Gerhard Grueneberg stated, "that peace cannot be obtained from imperialism by begging for it. This is why we are vigilant and will not permit imperialism to become stronger than the socialist community of states. Side by side with the Soviet Union, we will always do everything necessary to give the required protection to socialism, progress and peace."

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY GRUENEBERG TO SYRIA

Meeting With al-Asad

LD262112 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1923 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Damascus, 26 Nov (ADN)--Gerhard Grueneberg, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, was received on Wednesday in Damascus by Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, for a friendly discussion. The special envoy of the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council conveyed to Hafiz al-Asad a message and cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, which were cordially reciprocated by the Syrian president.

The special envoy stressed the danger of the policy of confrontation and of NATO's endeavors, especially of U.S. imperialism and the FRG, to attain military supremacy over the socialist community of states as well as of the attempts by the most aggressive imperialist forces to revise the positive results of the policy of detente of the past decade.

Grueneberg confirmed the GDR's principled position on the Middle East conflict, which--as he emphasized--can only be settled on the basis of a just and lasting peace with the participation of all interested sides. He said that the GDR strongly condemns Israel's attempt to perpetuate the occupation of the Syrian Golan Heights region and other Arab territories.

Al-Asad expressed his esteem for the firm solidarity and support given by the GDR to the just struggle waged by the peoples of the Arab countries, and especially to Syria. He spoke about the latest development in the Middle East and stressed Syria's unchanged rejection to all attempts by imperialism, Zionism and other forces of reaction to achieve separate solutions in the region, as these would do great harm to the interests of the Arab nation.

Al-Asad explained the endeavors by the Syrian people to make with the inclusion of all national and progressive forces under the leadership of the Ba'th Party further progress in economic and social spheres. He also spoke about the struggle waged by the people to ward off the attacks by external and international reaction and about the mobilization of the people's masses by the Ba'th Party toward the strengthening of these progressive achievements.

Both sides agreed that the further strengthening of the friendship and cooperation with the states of the socialist community, led by the Soviet Union, is of special importance for the national liberation movement and all progressive forces. Both sides emphasized the successful development of all-round relations between the GDR and Syria, including relations between the SED and the Ba'th Party as it has taken place especially since the meeting between Hafiz al-Asad and Erich Honecker in Berlin in 1978.

Meeting With Bakdash

LD271408 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1055 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Damascus, 27 Nov (ADN)--The head of the SED delegation visiting Syria, Gerhard Grueneberg, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, has had a friendly discussion in Damascus with the secretary general of the Syrian Communist Party, Khalid Bakdash.

During the meeting, Gerhard Grueneberg and Khalid Bakdash had a wide exchange of views on current international issues, including issues relating to the Middle East region. The head of the SED delegation paid tribute in this respect to the role of the Syrian Communist Party in the process of progressive development in the Syrian Arab Republic [SAR]. Both sides expressed their esteem for the role of the SAR in the struggle of progressive forces in the Arab region against imperialism, Zionism and reactionary forces.

An agreement was signed at the meeting for cooperation between the SED and Syrian Communist Party for 1981 and 1982.

Gerhard Grueneberg also met the president of the Palestinian National Council, Khalid al-Fahum.

SED-Ba'th Party Talks

LD271616 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1406 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Damascus, 27 Nov (ADN)--Gerhard Grueneberg, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, held a meeting in Damascus today with 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, deputy secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. During the discussion the two politicians held an exchange of views on international problems and relations between the two parties. They agreed on their common interest in the struggle against the imperialist confrontation policy which is causing a worldwide aggravation of tensions.

The two sides stressed that relations between the two parties were developing positively and stressed their determination to develop these relations further.

The official talks between the two party delegations were concluded the same day. A joint communique was agreed between the two sides.

HONECKER GREETS LEBANON'S SARKIS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU261712 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22-23 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following telegram to Ilyas Sarkis, president of the Republic of Lebanon:

On the national day of the Republic of Lebanon, I extend to you and the Lebanese people cordial congratulations on behalf of the GDR State Council and people, and on my own.

The GDR will also in future support all the efforts for safeguarding the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Republic of Lebanon.

I am certain that the traditional relations between our two peoples and states will further develop and deepen on the basis of the joint aspirations to peace, detente and security.

Your Excellency, accept my best wishes for good health and personal well-being.

On the same occasion Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, sent a congratulatory letter to Shafiq al-Wazzan, prime minister of the Republic of Lebanon.

PLO REPRESENTATIVE ADDRESSES PLANT LABOR FORCE

DW281014 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1849 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] It is with suspense and undivided attention that the words of Dr (?Isam Kamal Salem), head of the PLO representation in the GDR, are followed here. It is a forum of anti-imperialist solidarity with the Palestinian people held a few hours ago at the Neustadt-Glewe leatherworks. The participants also include Arab citizens who are given vocational training in our republic.

The head of the PLO representation in the GDR addresses well over 200 workers, technicians, and engineers, discussing the developed political and military strength represented by the Palestinian Liberation Organization in the Middle East today. He justifies the clear anti-imperialist orientation in the struggle of the PLO and thanks the GDR citizens for their solidarity.

Kurt Krueger, secretary general of the GDR solidarity committee, refers to the growing number of those who are taking the side of the struggling peoples in word, deed, and donation. They are doing this knowing that the precondition for world peace also is the guarantee of the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine and stability and security in the Middle East as a whole.

TISCH COMMENTS ON COUNTRY'S 1980 ECONOMIC PROSPECTS

LD280154 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] According to Harry Tisch, the GDR economy is in a good starting position to meet the demands of the 1980's. The chairman of the FDGB Executive said at a conference of factory delegates held in the Stassfurt television plant today that the SED, supported by all social forces, has worked out a strategy which does justice to the real conditions of our time. The main task, with its clear orientation towards the intensive factors of economic growth and their close links with the further raising of the standard of living, has stood the test of time. The pace of the 1980's demands a great increase in economic performance, a rapid increase in labor productivity, high efficiency and a high standard of work. It is necessary to further cut the consumption of raw materials, to use new materials, to reduce costs, to introduce highly productive technologies and to save energy.

MINISTER DICKEL ADDRESSES MILITIA UNIT COMMANDERS

AU261650 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Nov 80 p 2

[ADN report: "Militia unit commanders of Gera Bezirk Hold Session; Colonel General Dickel Speaks About the SED's Military Policy?]

[Text] Gera (ADN)--Col Gen Friedrich Dickel, minister of the interior and chief of the German People's Police, spoke in Gera on Thursday to party and state officials, and all militia unit commanders about topical problems of the SED's military policy, as well as about the demands resulting from them for the militia units of the workers class in the 1981-85 training period. Dickel was cordially welcomed by Herbert Ziegenhahn, first secretary of the SED Gera Bezirk leadership.

The speaker valued the good balance sheet of the working people's creative activities in preparation for the 10th SED Congress. He stressed that the constant consolidation and strengthening, as well as the effective protection of the worker-peasant power are of decisive importance for the further strengthening of the republic.

The present situation in the class conflict with imperialism enhances the requirements leveled against the reliable protection of socialism and peace, national defense and the fulfillment of the class conflict with imperialism enhances the requirements leveled against the reliable protection of socialism and peace, national defense and the fulfillment of the class assignment of militia units of the workers class, Colonel General Dickel underscored.

In the debate, commanders revealed valuable experiences in enhancing the fighting strength and combat readiness, and expressed the unswerving loyalty of the strugglers for the party of the workers class.

PZPR'S GRABSKI MEETS WITH NEMETH, GASPAR

LD272244 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Tadeusz Grabski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has paid a friendly visit to Budapest. He met Karoly Nemeth, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the National Trade Union Council, both members of the Politburo. During the discussions, characterized by a comradely atmosphere and held in a spirit of mutual understanding and internationalist solidarity, they exchanged views on the situation of the two parties and the two countries, their relations and current questions of the international situation.

KADAR, HENG SAMRIN MEET, EXCHANGE VIEWS

LD271120 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Janos Kadar has received Heng Samrin. The first secretary of the party Central Committee and the president of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council held an exchange of views on the contacts between the two countries and the world political situation, including the problems in Southeast Asia. The meeting took place in a cordial, friendly atmsophere. They emphasized that the establishment of peace and security in the Southeast Asia region would contribute to strengthening the international process of detente. The foreign ministers were also present at the discussions.

KADAR, BERECZ RECEIVE GERMAN PARTY OFFICIALS

LD262100 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Budapest, 26 Nov (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP CC, received on Wednesday in the CC headquarters Herbert Mies, president of the German Communist Party, and Karl Heniz Schroder, member of the Presidium, leadership and Secretariat of the party. At the cordial meeting the sides exchanged views in a spirit of comradely agreement on actual questions of the international life, communist and workers movement.

The meeting was attended also by Janos Berecz, member of the HSWP CC, department head of the CC, and by Gyula Horn, deputy head of the CC Foreign Department.

LAZAR, APRO RECEIVE INDIAN AMBASSADOR VERMA

LD271358 Budapest MTI in English 1106 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Budapest, 27 Nov (MTI)--Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly, have received the introductory visit of Vinay Kumar Verma, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Hungary of the Republic of India.

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH USSR SIGNED IN MOSCOW

LD262358 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Hungarian shops will sell Soviet radios, portable TV sets, vacuum cleaners and other domestic appliances next year as well. In exchange, Hungarian foreign trade will supply textiles, toys, cosmetic goods and drinks. This is contained, among other things, in the agreement on internal trade supply exchange which was signed in Moscow by the two ministers concerned, Aleksandr Struyev and Vilmos Saghy. In the framework of direct cooperation the Leningrad big store and the Divatosnarck [Budapest store] will hold a sales demonstration.

BUDAPEST RADIO COMMENTS ON ROLE OF TRADE UNIONS

LD271116 Budapest in English to Europe 2100 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] There are only 2 weeks to go before the opening of the 24th Congress of the Hungarian Trade Unions. In the lead-up to the congress, considerable attention is being devoted to the specific role trade unions play in our socialist society. Laszlo Pinter with a report from the newsroom:

Over the past 20 years, the principles that have guided the operation of the trade unions under conditions of workers' rule have proved their suitability in practice. One of these major principles has been social independence and at the same time active involvement in the shaping of national, local and factory policies, as well as in its implementation and control. The trade unions have not only put forward proposals and demands but have also undertaken the responsibility to ensure the financial bases for fulfilling such demands. Their activity has also helped to promote production.

On a number of occasions in the West, this right of the trade unions has been misunderstood or not understood at all. Although the unions also considered this to be part of the defense of their members' interests, at the same time, they have very wide legal powers to enable them to carry out their work in the traditional spheres of representing and defending the workers' interests.

Trade unions are represented by MP's in parliment and in the government as well as in the leadership of the smallest industrial unit. And without the trade union representative being consulted, no measures that influence the living or working conditions of the workers can be introduced. It is also true that the trade unions work in cooperation with the government and factory management. With more than 4 million members they express [word indistinct] interests, experiences, criticisms and demands of the employees. An indication of the importance given to this issue was illustrated in a statement by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP, who described the trade unions as being bodies to which the correctness of the party's policy can be assessed.

In Hungary this is considered as things should be. The leader who wants to be a good one has to seek the opinions and participation of those he leads and that of their representatives. Trade union rights are guaranteed by law and, ranging from the defense of individual interests, they have the power to stop the operation of entire workshops and veto any decision that violates the law or is contrary to the interests of the workers. And if the trade unions fully utilize their rights, and the state and economic leaders adequately fulfill their responsibilities, the rights of the workers can be fully protected and no need arises for resorting to such final means as a strike. And although the right to strike is not laid down in the constitution, strikes are not banned. But if the political mechanism functions smoothly as it should do there is no need for this.

Last year the trade unions used their right of veto in factories on 281 occasions and it is not unusual for workshops and entire factories to be closed down. Recently, the press reported a case at Nyiregyhaza in the eastern part of the country when the shopfloor [words indistinct] ordered the whole plant to be closed down because of bad working conditions.

At the congress in December the trade unions will not only report on how they have been using their rights but will also discuss whether these need to be further extended in accordance with the changes in the organizational structure of the national economy and the targets of the next 5-year plan that will require bigger economies and more productive work.

TWO WORKERS RELEASED; STRIKE IN MAZOWSZE CALLED OFF

LD270704 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0548 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] On the chairman of the Polish Union of Journalists, Stefan Bratkowski, providing a guarantee in the case of Jan Narozniak and Piotr Sapelo--arrested for disclosing information containing a state secret--the provincial prosecutor in Warsaw has annulled the temporary arrest of these persons, replacing this with another preventive measure--a public warranty.

As a result of a communique of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity on the Mazowsze region, published late last night on the occasion of the release from arrest of Jan Narozniak and Piotr Sapelo, and on the agreement reached after a meeting of an NSZZ Solidarity delegation in the Mazowsze region with a government representative at the level of vice premier this morning--in order to start talks ensuing from the 24 November statement of the NSZZ Solidarity--the strike in the Mazowsze region is called off.

JAGIELSKI MEETS WITH SOLIDARITY OFFICIALS IN MAZOWSZE

LD272043 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] According to the government press spokesman, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Mieczyslaw Jagielski, with the participation of Justice Minister Jerzy Bafia, held talks today with representatives of the Presidium of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity of Mazowsze region, and with their chairman Zbigniew Bujak. It was decided to continue talks on the issues mentioned in the first days of December.

CSSR FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD271148 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, arrived in Poland today on an official friendly visit. The program of his 3-day visit includes talks between the foreign ministers of Poland and Czechoslovakia. They will discuss the further development of friendly relations between the two countries and the most important international issues, including European problems. Minister Chnoupek's visit will last 3 days.

[Prague Domestic Service in Czech at 1130 GMT on 27 November carries a report on Chnoupek's arrival in Warsaw and adds that:

["At the airport he was welcomed by Jozef Czyrek, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, and other Polish representatives."]

Talks With Czyrek

LD272044 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Bohuslav Chnoupek arrived in Poland today on an official, friendly visit. The head of Czechoslovak diplomacy paid a visit to Minister of Foreign Affairs Jozef Czyrek. Afterwards, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, under the chairmanship of both ministers--Bohuslav Chnoupek and Jozef Czyrek--Polish-Czechoslovak plenary talks began.

In the afternoon Bohuslav Chnoupek was received by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, Stanislaw Kania.

Further on Czyrek Talks

LD280010 Prague CTK in English 2009 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Nov (CTK)--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, who is visiting Poland, and his Polish counterpart Jozef Czyrek discussed bilateral relations here on Thursday.

Both sides appreciated these relations and expressed the conviction that fraternal friendship and diversified cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Poland on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialism and socialist internationalism will further develop to the benefit of both countries and in the interest of further strengthening of the community of the socialist countries, and forces of peace, detente and progress.

The talks take place in an open, comradely and constructive atmosphere.

Meeting With Kania

LD272120 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2030 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, today received Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, who is in Poland on an official friendly visit. The meeting was attended by candidate Politburo member of the PZPR Central Committee, Emil Wojtaszek and Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek. During the talks issues concerning further developing friendly cooperation between the two countries--between the fraternal peoples of Poland and Czechoslovakia--were discussed. The fundamental significance of cooperation between the PZPR and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia was stressed.

In the Foreign Ministry headquarters Polish-Czechoslovak plenary talks began, chaired by Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Jozef Czyrek.

The Czechoslovak guest today laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. In the evening Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and his entourage were entertained to dinner in Jablonna by Jozef Czyrek.

CTK Report on Meeting

LD280015 Prague CTK in English 1947 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Nov (CTK correspondent)--Visiting Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek was received here today by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party.

The minister conveyed to him warm comradely greetings from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president. The greetings were cordially reciprocated. Stanislaw Kania and Bohuslav Chnoupek highly appreciated the relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Poland, based on permanent contacts between the two fraternal parties.

They stressed that their foundation is the identify of the aims of socialist construction, under the leadership of the two parties. They underlined that Czechoslovakia and Poland, as firm members of the Warsaw Treaty and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance will continue to actively seek further strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community.

Stanislaw Kania informed Minister Chnoupek of the political, social and economic situation of Poland, and of the tasks of the party after the 6th session of its Central Committee.

Minister Chnoupek expressed the conviction that the Polish people, under the leadership of the United Workers Party, will succeed in overcoming the temporary difficulties, and that they will achieve further major successes in building socialism in Poland. The friendly meeting between Stanislaw Kania and Bohuslav Chnoupek was held in a cordial comradely atmosphere.

Chnoupek Toast on Relations

LD280014 Prague CTK in English 2013 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Nov, (CTK)--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed the importance of Czechoslovak-Polish friendship tonight, in a toast proposed at a dinner here. He said that during his frank, comradely and constructive talks with his Polish counterpart Jozef Czyrek, they underlined the great importance of the membership of the two fraternal countries in the Warsaw Treaty and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

"We are sincerely pleased that in our relations it is possible for both sides to successfully implement the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of March 1967," Minister Chnoupek said. He noted that bilateral economic relations continue to expand, and that the total turnover in goods exchange in this five-year period (1976-1980) will reach 7,000 million roubles, which is almost twice as much than in the preceding five years.

"We understand your complicated internal political situation and fully support the steps your party is taking to resolve it. This was clearly expressed by Comrade Gustav Husak who said at the October session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia: 'We stand firmly on the side of Polish communists and the fraternal Polish people, and are convinced that they are strong enough to overcome the difficulties of the present period and to repel the onslaught of internal and external enemies of socialism'," Minister Chnoupek said. "We reached full agreement in our talks that the most important task in the present international situation, complicated through the fault of the most reactionary imperialist and hegemonist forces is not to permit the attempts at the return to the cold war, inspired by U.S. militarist right-wing circles, to reverse detente and lead to an ever greater escalation of the arms race. That is why, in close coordination with the Soviet Union and all fraternal countries, we exert maximal energy to ensure implementation of the highly constructive program of strengthening the process of detente and international cooperation, adopted at the May session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee."

Minister Chnoupek expressed the conviction that his visit will contribute to the strengthening of Czechoslovak-Polish fraternal ties.

METALLURGY MINISTER HOLDS MOSCOW TALKS WITH MOROZOV

LD271430 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Metallurgy Minister Zbigniew Szalajda has paid a visit to Moscow. He held talks with Morozov, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Contacts of the USSR Council of Ministers, and heads of economic ministries closely cooperating with the Polish steel industry. The talks concerned ensuring supplies of the necessary quantity of raw materials, [word indistinct], and spare parts to the Polish steel industry. Also discussed was the change of the delivery date of Soviet machines and appliances for steel industry investment projects whose construction was temporarily stopped.

SOVIET GRAIN, AUTOMOBILES ARRIVE AT BORDER

LD281124 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] The transloading of freight from the Soviet Union is in progress at border stations of the Polish State Railways in Bialystok Voivodship.

More than 85,000 tons of grain have been transloaded to date in Glinice. A 20-car freight train carrying Soviet automobiles has arrived at the (Siemianowka) border station. These cars, after being transloaded onto Polish freight cars, will be taken to automobile sale centers.

PINKOWSKI RECEIVES FRENCH SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH OFFICIAL

LD252140 Warsaw PAP in English 2010 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Nov (PAP)--Chairman of the Council of Ministers Josef Pinkowski received French secretary of state for scientific research, Pierre Aigrain today. The two positively assessed the to-date scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries and discussed prospects of its further development.

Polish Minister of Science, Higher Education and Technology Janusz Gorski took part in the meeting.

FRG NEWSMAN WITH SOLIDARITY LINKS RELEASED

LD261350 Hamburg DPA in German 1309 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Nov (DPA)--Newspaper photographer Hans-Peter Heinrichs, 29, who works for the ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, was released from prison in Poland today. He has already left the country for the FRG.

Heinrichs handed over donations and solidarity declarations by West German colleagues to the new trade union in Szczecin. He was arrested on 11 November.

INTERNATIONAL PRESS CITED ON DOMESTIC DEVELOPMENTS

LD280036 Warsaw PAP in English 2020 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Berlin, Paris, Prague, New York, 27 Nov (PAP)--In their stories on developments in Poland, Western agencies quoted last night's statement by spokesman for the U.S. State Department John Trattner, who said the United States is going to refrain from any statements or actions which could hamper a prompt settlement of these problems and added that the crisis in Poland is a long-range affair and is not likely to be easily or speedily solved.

LE FIGARO said there is no questioning of any of the principles of Poland's socio-political system, like the leading role of the party. However, the WALL STREET JOURNAL said the opinion comes to prevail that the Solidarnosc trade union group is emerging as a new political force.

Many Western papers speculated on international repercussions of the developments in Poland. The Washington POST pointed to the fact that transport routes linking the Soviet Union with its troops stationed in the GDR go through Poland and thus strikes in Poland may result in severing or disturbance of these links.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND today wrote about collaboration between the Solidarnosc and the counter-revolutionary organization KOR, and stressed that a KOR representative is on the Solidarnosc Presidium.

While commenting on the situation in Poland, RUDE PRAVO pointed to the validity of the conclusions drawn from the development of the crisis in Czechoslovakia after the 13th CPCZ Congress in 1966, which were specified by the CPCZ Central Committee in December 1970. Thus, the developments in Poland are an example of how in a crisis situation, enemies at home and abroad focus their efforts on setting up an antisocialist and aggressive trade union movement, which heads for political confrontation with the party and the socialist state by raising pay rise demands which are out of proportion and disorganizing production and distribution.

DETAILS OF RAILROAD WORKERS' AGREEMENT REPORTED

LD262024 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Last night at 0030 the Polish rail protest action ended and the strike was canceled. For 6 days the Interdistrict Coordinating Commission [MOKP] of the Railroad Workers Trade Union Solidarity, later transformed into a strike committee, approved after several days of negotiations the decision made by Minister of Transportation Mieczyslaw Zajfryd which unequivocally defines the amount of wage rises throughout the country and the principles to be followed in their application. The ministry approved and introduced the regulation proposed by Solidarity to the effect that the highest wage increases be given to those whose earnings are lowest.

Let us recall that the money needed to pay the higher wages to railroad workers in order to compensate them for the higher cost of living will amount to Z190 million, and that the ministry is allocating this money in accordance with the Gdansk and the Wroclaw agreements. Irrespective of this sum, as of 1 October railroad workers will receive a wage increase applying to those whose earnings are lowest. Thus the minimum basic wage will be Z3,400. The payment of the higher wages will be made not later than 20 December.

The minister recognizes that the decision made last night also constitutes the implementation of the three agreements signed with representatives of railroad workers: the Wroclaw agreement, the Silesian agreement, and also the agreement signed with the Central Council of the Railroad Workers' Trade Union of the Polish People's Republic. The railroad workers' MOKP of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity did not sign any separate agreement with the ministry but in a special declaration recognized the minister's decision as the implementation of Point No 3 of the Wroclaw agreement and canceled the strike.

DISPUTE OVER COAL MINERS REPRESENTATION VIEWED

LD222341 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 22 Nov 80

[From the "Trade Union Magazine" program presented by (Janusz Bialaczyk)]

[Text] The issue of the coexistence of trade unions within our reality includes the dispute concerning the right to represent the personnel of industrial enterprises and their interests. Dramatic events have taken place in mining.

In the early hours of Tuesday [18 November] morning the 12th congress of the Trade Union of Mine Workers came to its end in Katowice. I myself took part in this nearly 20-hour long debate. A few days before the congress the decision to hold the session was protested against by certain workers commissions at mining enterprises: The protest involved a hunger strike undertaken by members of workers commissions at a few mines. The strike ended several hours before the opening of the congress. Out of the 302 delegates elected in the spring of 1980 a total of 215 arrived at the congress. Among those absent were representatives of 8 out of 66 hard coal mines. The discussion was very much to the point, often sharp and uncompromising, and stressed among other things the necessity as well as the will to cooperate with the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity. At some mines both unions are cooperating with each other. Delegates from General Zawadzki and Siemianowice mines referred to this. At other mining enterprises, and, strictly speaking, at the majority of them, this cooperation varies.

I have heard that the speeches by some delegates and later the decision adopted at the congress reflected the view that, despite the unsuccessful attempts made so far at achieving an accord between the Executive Committee of the Trade Union of Mine Workers and the NSZZ Solidarity, the most important issue in the next few weeks is reestablishing unity of trade union action in the interest of mines workers.

This, in my opinion, was the most important trend in the debate at the 12th congress of the Trade Union of Mineworkers. An appeal for such cooperation has been issued by the delegates to all those employed in the mining industry and auxiliary enterprises, to members of the Trade Union of Mineworkers and the NSZZ Solidarity. Reference was made to the forthcoming miners day--this festive day celebrating the efforts of miners and the unity and brotherhood of men working underground. The whole family of miners--no matter to which union its members belong--should take part in this day.

According to different data representatives of 10 mines failed to attend the congress, and not 8 as other reports suggested.

It is worth noting that the chairman of the Trade Union of Mineworkers, miner Jan Konieczny, who had held the post of chairman only for a few weeks and has been reelected at the congress, opened the congress in the following way: We, in the Trade Union of Mineworkers, are not the only representatives of the workers. Mineworkers are represented also by the Solidarity leaders. This is why, for the sake of the good of the workers and for the sake of effective work in the interests of miners, we must combine our efforts and cooperate.

SOLIDARITY MINEWORKERS CONTINUE PROTESTS

LD262150 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] The 15th day of protest by representatives of the workers' commissions of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity in enterprises of the mining construction amalgamation is drawing to an end. They are demanding that the government commission begin talks to review once again the decision of the construction of mines in the Lublin coal basin.

Concretely speaking, the workers' commissions are accusing the Ministry of Mining of irrational treatment of these investments. The decisions made do not guarantee the full use of equipment and do not guarantee employment to mining experts already living there. The work already in progress will at the most facilitate the rapid reaching of the first layer of coal deposits, but will not guarantee starting the normal profitable extraction.

The subject of the eventual talks would also be the problems of wages, safety and hygiene at work.

Participants in the protest have sent through the minister of mining a letter to Premier Jozef Pinkowski demanding the earliest possible start of talks.

Meeting With Ministry Officials

LD261902 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Our Katowice correspondent reports: This afternoon a meeting took place in the Ministry of Mining in Katowice attended by representatives of factory workers committees in collieries and coal industry enterprises, affiliated to the Interfactory Workers' Committee Jastrzebie, Interfactory Union Committee Bytom and Interfactory Founding Committee Walbrzych and representatives of the leadership of the Ministry of Mining.

Also present was the chairman of the mining industrial union, Kazimerz Krawczyk. The purpose of the meeting was to decide on the method, mode and date for the start of talks pertaining to pay rises in mining introduced on 1 October of this year.

On the motion of the interfactory committees it was agreed to suspend the implementation of the accepted decision on the payment of a supplement to the bonus of Z450 for October and Z900 for November for workers below ground level who were supposed to receive it for voluntary Saturday work in those months.

The decisions made during the talks in the Ministry of Mining were submitted to the representatives of factory workers' committees of the mining section, assembled in the Wujek colliery. The representatives of the factory workers' committee did not accept the proposal.

Wujek Miners Protest

LD262202 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Those gathered in the House of the Culture of the Wujek mine in Katowice--representatives of the enterprise workers committee Solidarity from more than 30 mines--are proposing protest actions until the arrival of representatives of competent authorities.

As we have already reported, the miners' protest is concerned with wages. Higher wages began to be introduced 1 October, but Solidarity activists have reservations about the principles of the rises for underground workers and they question the decisions made on this matter on 23 November between representatives of the ministry and the miners' section of Solidarity in Jastrzebie.

Representatives of the miners' Interdistrict Coordinating Commission have appealed to all mining workforces to support their action by honest work.

Protest Action Continues

LD271538 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Report by Katowice correspondent]

[Text] As already reported, talks were resumed yesterday at the Ministry of Mining office in Katowice between ministry representatives and delegates of workers committees from 65 mining industry plants engaged in protest action at the Wujek colliery. The talks dealt with the ways, mode and date of resuming negotiations on the previously accepted decisions on the payment of a supplementary wage for miners who work voluntarily below ground during free Saturdays in October and November.

It was decided to resume these talks at 1500 tomorrow at the Ministry of Mining office.

This decision was not accepted by the miners from the Wujek colliery. In a communique addressed last night to the workforces of all collieries, participants in the protest action demanded that the Minister of Mining visit the Wujek colliery to continue talks, and appealed to miners, whose interests the signatories represent, for support of their action by efficient work.

During discussions, those gathered at the Wujek colliery House of Culture stated that the (?1-hour) warning strike staged last Tuesday in nine colliers of the Katowice amalgamation was a hasty step, inconsistent with the statutes of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity. NSZZ Solidarity representatives taking part in the protest consider that actions of this kind should never be repeated.

I have just received a report that the protest action staged in the Wujek colliery by representatives of the workers' factory committees of NSZZ Solidarity is continuing. It is the third day of (?this action).

MINISTRY, SOLIDARITY SUGAR WORKERS INITIAL ACCORD

LD262215 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Our Gdansk correspondent reports that this afternoon an agreement was initialed in Pruszcz Gdanski between the ministerial commission of the Ministry of Food Industry and Purchases, led by Deputy Minister Tadeusz Piasecki, and the Coordinating Commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity in Gdansk.

The agreement settles pay issues of sugar industry workers and also contains the agreed time schedule for reorganizing the industry in the near future. It also settles social, living, housing and pension matters of the workforces. It is expected that the signing of the final agreement will take place today, thus ending a sit-in strike by sugar refinery workers in the whole country now in its 18th day.

It should be recalled that the sit-in strike was the only form of protest by sugar industry workers. During the strike all sugar refineries worked without problems.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON LODZ TEXTILE WORKERS' PAY DEMANDS

LD262004 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Here is an official communique issued on the talks in Lodz:

On 24-25 November, talks were held by the commission of the Ministry of Light Industry with the provisional commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity of Textile Workers, and on 25-26 November with the central board of the independent Trade Union of Textile, Garment, and Leather Workers, and with the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity of Wspolpraca concerning examination of the pay, social and living demands of light industry workers. As a result of the talks, it has been agreed with the interested unions to implement the basic pay demand, which fulfills the workforces' expectations.

Every industrial enterprise subordinate to the Ministry of Light Industry will receive an additional wage fund of Z350 per worker. The fund will be earmarked for compensation to the pay raises introduced on 1 October. The distribution of the wage fund will be carried out by the management of enterprises in agreement with operating trade unions, giving preference to lower paid groups. Agreed individual sums, which will be added to pay raises, are exempt from additions and bonuses.

The agreements have been initialed with interested trade unions and will be introduced on 1 November. [date as heard] The signing of the initialed agreements can take place at a time agreed by interested parties.

Agreements Signed 27 November

LD272108 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Here is our Lodz reporter: Today, in the Marchlewski cotton industry (?plant) in Lodz, an agreement was signed between members of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity [NSZZ] representing light industry plants throughout the country and the government commission, led by head of the ministry, Minister Wladyslaw Jablonski.

The agreement concluded concerns the additional pay fund which every enterprise is receiving and its allocation is being made [word indistinct] the trade unions acting jointly in plants.

This Z350 rise covers all employees in the light industry. Other issues settled during the talks, such as improving social conditions, simplifying the wage system [word indistinct], and the problem of liquidating piece work, will be the subject of work by the ministry which, by 31 March next year, will present draft changes. Workforces of all branches and enterprises will be consulted.

An hour later an agreement on pay matters was concluded between the government commission and the main board of the independent Trade Union of Textile, Garment and Leather Workers.

In the published communique it is stressed that this is the implementation of the main demands of the ninth national congress of delegates. Other demands raised at that congress will be the subject of further talks [word indistinct]. The agreement was also signed by the NSZZ of Textile Workers, Wspolprac. All three agreements concluded on pay issues are identical.

WARSAW STEELWORKS STRIKE ENDS 28 NOVEMBER

LD280830 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] The strike which was held in the Warsaw steelworks yesterday in support of demands put forward by the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity in the region of Mazowsze in its statement dated 24 November, ended this morning.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE, CULTURAL WORKERS' UNION REACH ACCORD

LD262220 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] According to PAP, the talks between the members of the organizational committee of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union for Culture and Art Workers and the commission of experts of the Ministry of Culture and Art, led by Deputy Minister Wladyslaw Loranc, have ended with the signing of an agreement. The agreement concerns the solutions of the problems of orientation, workers' matters, pay, outlays for culture, and organizational and legal questions. The agreement, among other things, binds the minister of culture and art to call upon the government to ensure the cultural sector's participation in the allocation of 2 percent of the national income, and also for the proper preparation of the ministry's budget.

MINISTRY, SOLIDARITY OFFICIALS ON SZCZECIN TRANSPORT ACCORD

LD262323 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Excerpts] It is 1535 and the end of a long day of difficult talks and deliberations in Szczecin on pay matters conducted by the ministerial commission of the Ministry of Transportation with representatives of the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs and the Solidarity Interdistrict Consultative Commission of State Motor Transport Workers. The government commission is led by Minister Andrzej Markowski. [title as heard] The Solidarity commission is led by Boguslaw Zebrowski.

[Begin Zabrowski recording] We have reached an agreement regarding pay. We are perfectly content and I must say also that we are calling off our nationwide strike alert which we announced yesterday. These were constructive talks conducted in an atmosphere of calm and great seriousness and I believe that that was one of the reasons why we have finally reached full agreement which is good for the cause. These talks are only the beginning. We will only now establish cooperation on numerous matters which perturb us and our superior authorities. [end recording]

[Begin Markowski recording] The nature of our talks and the commitment of our colleagues from the interdistrict commission were so impressive that I am simply convinced that after signing the agreement today or, at the very latest, tomorrow morning we will together do everything to ensure that this transportation, the whole system, will serve the country in the best possible way, within the limits of technology, organization and the size of our bus fleet. [end recording]

MUNICIPAL TRANSPORTATION WORKERS CONCLUDE POZNAN MEETING

LD252248 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Two days of discussions have been concluded in Poznan of the national congress of municipal transportation workers which was organized on the initiative of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity.

The congress was attended by 120 delegates representing municipal transportation workers in nearly 40 towns. Representatives of the Ministry of Administration, Local Economy and Environmental Protection, voivodship authorities, and the management of individual enterprises were present. The adopted resolution stresses the need to exclude municipal transportation enterprises from amalgamations, to increase their independence, and demanded the standardization of the pay system throughout municipal transportation. A 16-person provisional coordinating commission was set up at the Solidarity union.

GOVERNMENT, SOLIDARITY HEALTH WORKERS END GDANSK TALKS

LD270942 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Another round of talks between a government commission, headed by Tadeusz Szelachowski, head of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, and a national delegation of health service workers affiliated to the Solidarity trade unions, led by Alina Pienkowska from Gdansk, Michal Kurowski from Szczecin and (Tomasz Janaszek) from Katowice, has ended in Gaansk. A program of temporary measures to improve the supply of medicines and dressings to the market for next year was agreed. It was decided that it is necessary to supply the market with first aid and vital medicines as soon as possible. The agreement also defines the schedule for organizational and investment projects aimed at ensuring a full supply of medicines to the market for the next 5 years. Further talks devoted to employment in the health service and improving medical transport will be held in Gdansk on 2 December.

HEALTH SERVICE UNION CALLS FOR COOPERATION WITH SOLIDARITY

LD242130 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] The national council of the Health Service Workers' Trade Union has sent a telegram to the National Consultative Commission of the Solidarity trade union in Gdansk calling for permanent, businesslike cooperation between the trade unions associating health workers. The Presidium of the national council of the Health Service Workers' Trade Union has suggested that talks should start between the two organizations, at any time and at an agreed place, to discuss and agree views on fundamental problems of the health service workers' community. Talks should also cover methods of dealing with practical matters arising from the fact that at present there are at least two trade union organizations active in the health service enterprises.

HEALTH WORKERS TU COUNCIL ON SOLIDARITY SEIZURE OF BUILDING

LD252202 Warsaw PAP in English 2031 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Nov (PAP)--The National Council of the Trade Union of Health Workers passed a communique saying that a fifty-strong group from Solidarity trade unions yesterday seized a building in Wroclaw housing a cultural centre run by the Health Workers' Union. This violent action was taken on the very same day when the national council repeated once again its proposal of cooperation addressed to the National Coordin ing Committee of Solidarity.

The National Council stressed that the Health Workers' Trade Union was the owner of the occupied building. It rejected violence and illegal actions and called on Solidarity to intervene.

SOLIDARITY ENDS OCCUPATION OF RADOM TU OFFICES

LD281014 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Representatives of the Interfactory Founding Committee of the Solidarity union in the Radom region have ended their strike and occupation of the offices of the voivodship trade union council in Radom in which they had been engaged since 24 November.

Their decision follows an agreement reached between the strike committee and the voivoda of Radom which deals with the implementation of a package of demands.

A decision made previously by the mayor of Radom to allocate five rooms in the present offices of the voivodship trade union council to Solidarity remains in force.

STATE, SOCIAL WORKERS' UNION GOES INDEPENDENT

LD232034 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Nov (PAP)--On 22 November [words indistinct] the 10th National Congress of the State and Social Workers' Trade Union. The congress has adopted a new statute of the trade union and outlined the directions of its further activities.

The new statute defines the trade union as a general, independent and self-governing trade union organization whose main task is protecting the interests and rights of workers as well as concern for improving their living standards and social conditions. The statute envisages, in particular, the appointment of autonomous councils of professional groups. In this way the union has acquired the character of a federal organization.

The congress adopted a decision on the union leaving the Central Council of Trade Unions. The decision makes it incumbent upon the main board of the trade union, in particular, to sign an agreement with the executive authorities of ministries and central institutions by 31 March 1981 on the demands raised during the report-back and election campaign in the pre-congress period and at the congress itself, which have not yet been implemented.

The delegates have called for efforts to be made to ensure the unity of trade union action. This appeal also declares the union's readiness to cooperate on a partnership basis with other trade union organizations.

The congress elected a new main board of trade unions and the main auditing commission. Aleksander Bolechowski has been reelected chairman of the main board.

INDEPENDENT PRINTERS UNION APPEALS FOR REGISTRATION

LD252250 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] It was decided during a session of the central board of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union of Printing Industry Workers to appeal to the State Council and the Warsaw Voivodship Court with a request for registration of the unions statute before the end of November. It was stated that if the statute is not confirmed by that date the union's activity will be seriously obstructed. Despite its differences with printers associated in Solidarity the trade union continues to hold the view that the two organizations must cooperate.

INDEPENDENT TYPISTS ASSOCIATION MEETS, ELECTS OFFICERS

LD232234 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] The 22d National Congress of delegates of the Association of Stenographers and Typists in Poland took place in Warsaw. During the debate the main guidelines for further statutory and organizational as well as training activities of the association were worked out and agreed upon.

New officers were elected. Halina Borysowa was reelected chairman of the central board of the Association of Stenographers and Typists in Poland, which is an independent organization with a membershp of the bulk of highly skilled administrative workers.

GLOS PRACY ON METAL WORKERS' ACCORD WITH DEFENSE MINISTRY

AU262048 Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish 19 Nov 80 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Metal Workers' Trade Union Signs Accord with Ministry of National Defense"]

[Text] As reported, on 14 November the main administration of the Metal Workers' Trade Union signed an accord with the Ministry of National Defense. The aim of the accord is implementation of the union's action program for 1981-84 and of proposals and demands submitted at the extraordinary national congress of the Metal Workers' Trade Union, during the accountability-election campaign of the union and during the strikes.

1. The minister of national defense will at once introduce into all repair and production factories the new collective labor contract for the metallurgical industry which will be signed by the main administration of the Metal Workers' Trade Union and by the minister of heavy and agricultural machine industry.

2. The minister of national defense will cooperate with the minister of machine engineering industry and with the minister of heavy and agricultural machine industry in all measures to implement the 24 October accord between these ministers and the main administration.

3. The minister of national defense will work out a comprehensive program to improve welfare and living conditions in the organizational units of his ministry covered by the collective labor contract (UZP) for the metallurgical industry. The deadline for the program's implementation is 30 June 1981.

4. The minister of national defense will work out--by 30 June 1981--a comprehensive program to improve working conditions in forges, casting plants, tempering plants, galvanizing plants and varnishing plants of the organizational units of his ministry covered by the collective labor contract for the metallurgical industry.

5. The parties to this accord will work out by 30 June 1981--in cooperation with the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare--a comprehensive program to improve the performance of the industrial health services active in the organizational units of the Ministry of National Defense covered by the collective labor contract for the metallurgical industry.

6. The minister of national defense will take the necessary action by 31 December 1980 to implement the laws that provide for organizing centers of industrial rehabilitation and of protected jobs in the organizational units of his ministry covered by the collective labor contracts for the metallurgical industry. Those centers and jobs will be organized in keeping with the criteria laid down by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.

7. The minister of national defense will examine and reply to all the proposals and demands submitted by the workforces belonging to the Metal Workers' Trade Union by 31 December 1980.

8. Problems of the workforces covered by the collective labor contract and employed by the Ministry of National Defense will be examined at least once a year by the college of this ministry and by the Presidium of the main administration of the Metal Workers' Trade Union. A member of the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense will attend.

9. The protocol to the accord on proposals and demands submitted in the military enterprises and institutions run by the Ministry of National Defense is an integral part of this accord. The protocol in question was signed by the minister of national defense and the Presidium of the founding committee of the Trade Union of Military Workers on 29 October 1980 in Warsaw.

10. The main administration of the Metal Workers' Trade Union will set up a branch team representing the interests of the workforces in the Ministry of National Defense who are covered by the collective labor contract for the metallurgical industry. It will set up that team within 7 days of signing the accord.

[Signed] Stanislaw Warszawski for the Presidium of the main administration of the Metal Workers' Trade Union; Army Gen Jozef Urbanowicz, vice minister of national defense, for the minister of national defense.

WARSAW COURT LEGALIZES 38 NEW TRADE UNIONS

LD272304 Warsaw PAP in English 2013 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Nov (PAP)--So far, 38 newly set up trade unions have been legalized. Recently, the Warsaw Voivodship Court registered the Union of Polish Control Employees headquartered in Warsaw, the Independent and Self-Governing Union of Employees of Agricultural Cooperatives with a seat in Warsaw and the Independent and Self-Governing Union of Employees of the Polish Catering Industry headquartered in Krakow. All these unions are nationwide organizations. Up to now, 81 trade unions have applied to the Warsaw Voivodship Court for registration.

EXPERTS DISCUSS DRAFT TRADE UNION LAW

LD232112 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Nov (PAP)--The third meeting of the group of experts set up by the Council of State for the purpose of drafting a law on trade unions has taken place in Warsaw. The meeting was held under the chairmanship of Prof Sylwester Zawadzki. The discussion concerned detailed provisions of the draft bill which will be sent for general discussion after the group has finally adopted them. Two problems were examined of importance for the model and practice of the functioning of trade unions in Poland--the representation of the working people and ways of solving labor disputes.

The first problem arose in connection with a new phenomenon: the pluralism in the trade union movement. The group examined the advisability of a general [words indistinct] council of workers which would represent them before the management no matter what their actual trade union membership was. The prevalent view expressed during the discussion was that trade unions should be given a freedom of choice in selecting the form of cooperation in protecting workers' rights. If several trade unions are active at an industrial enterprise an agreement can be arrived at with regard to joint representation. The second subject under review caused a lively discussion as it constitutes one of the main sociopolitical and economic problems of the country. There were differences of opinion on certain issues, however. On a majority of issues the attitudes adopted were brought considerably closer together. The group is convinced that in conditions of our system collective disputes should be solved, above all, by means of negotiations, and that strikes are only an extreme measure to be resorted to if other ways of solving the conflict have failed. No objections were raised to the necessity of depriving certain groups of workers, who play a special public role, of the right to strike. Possibilities of setting up a social arbitration institute which would act as a buffer during conflicts were examined. The question of the payment of compensation for strike time led to a lively discussion.

At the meeting groups were set up which, on the basis of the discussion, will prepare proposals regarding the formulation of the points under dispute. These proposals will be examined at the next meeting of the group of experts.

LE FIGARO VIEWS PERILS TO KANIA FROM PZPR PLENUM, CONGRESS

LD240921 Paris LE FIGARO in French 20 Nov 80 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte Warsaw dispatch: "Kania Between Two Fires"]

[Text] The "musical chairs" involving regional first secretaries is continuing with renewed vigor.

In the past few days the first secretaries of four important regions--Szczecin, Lodz, Lublin and, especially, Warsaw--have been dismissed. In the past 2 months one-third of all first secretaries have been replaced. Obviously this is yet another indication of the efforts made by Kania and his team to gain control over the apparatus in order to be able to prepare the coming party congress with cadres loyal to the new leadership.

These decisions have furthermore confirmed that it is now within the party itself that the most difficult problems for Poland and potentially the most dangerous have now arisen. In fact, the situation in the party is marked by three alarming features:

First, inertia at the top. Shocked by events, the party leadership has so far proved incapable of resuming the initiative and submitting to the country a concrete plan for revewal and, especially, an agenda for implementing successive reforms without which the credibility of the new leading team cannot be asserted. Such an attitude can only increase destabilization in the country and is especially serious because many people both inside and outside the party have adopted a wait-and-see attitude, refusing to take sides before it becomes clear whether the leadership is capable of regaining control over the situation.

Second, obstruction by the Central Committee, inherited from the previous regime, which is supporting Kania and his friends only grudgingly. This is why, for instance, in a resolution published in the local press--but not in Warsaw--the Gdansk committee has demanded that a purge be carried out rapidly. In any case, opposition to the leadership is growing continually as the authorities gradually dismiss well-known members of the apparatus, who nonetheless remain Central Committee members, from important posts.

A well-known commentator told me that under these conditions any plenum would involve a risk for the leaders. In fact, it cannot totally be ruled out that the Central Committee could stage a rebellion and, beginning to vote democratically, adopt an attitude hostile to Kania....

Third, pressure by the rank and file. On the other hand, in local party cells, especially in plants and enterprises, activists, often younger people and Solidarity members (two-thirds of party members are now also Solidarity members) have been showing impatience, which has increased as a result of inertia at the top, and are demanding that a congress be held soon and that a comprehensive plan for very profound reforms be submitted as soon as possible.

In some places--Torun, for instance (see our 7 November edition)--these activists have even created party "coordination committees" which act independently of the official regional committees. The pressure which they have exerted has undoubtedly helped Kania in his struggle against middle-ranking members of the apparatus and the Central Committee but, at the same time, their quasi-revolutionary enthusiasm represents a serious threat to him.

"If a party congress were to be held in the present situation," a well-known member of the Central Committee representing its most liberal trend told me, "not only the entire Politburo, including Kania, would be swept away but so would I." This is why the leadership is in no hurry whatever to convene a congress.

Consequently, Kania and his friends are faced with a difficult task: At a plenum their position could well be endangered by the conservatism of the present Central Committee and at a congress it could be jeopardized as a result of the rank and file's radical impatience. It is now planned to hold a Central Committee plenum on 25-26 November which will be of determining importance. Personnel changes will undoubtedly take place during it.

But, above all, the plenum will give the leadership one of the last opportunities to show that it is pulling itself together and at last to prepare an action program. In this respect, it will certainly be a turning point for it which it must not miss.

GOVERNMENT HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON MEAT RATIONING

LD242010 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Here is a report from today's press conference given by the government press spokesman. Over to our reporter Zdzislaw Guca:

We were presented today with the government's detailed proposals on introducing ration coupons for meat, meat products and fats. The draft was discussed at the Friday session of the Sejm Committee for Domestic Trade, Small-Scale Production and Services and has already been published by radio, television and today's press. I would like to remind you of the main points of the draft.

As far as the situation on the meat market in the coming year, and selling meat in the open-air markets outside the rationing system is concerned, Adam Kowalik, minister of domestic trade and services, evaluates the problem.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified voice] For distribution to retail shops 1.1 million tons of meat; 213,000 tons of reserves; 320,000 tons for nurseries, hospitals [words indistinct] and so on.

Regarding the sale in open-air markets we are in fact already dealing with such sales, except that we close our eyes to it. In smaller towns this is a common phenomenon. In Warsaw this is a punishable offense and meat is being sold under the counter, and so forth. We would like the farmers who have fulfilled their contractual sales duties to have the full right, without infringing the law and assuming that all sanitary conditions are observed, to sell the excess meat at the actual free market price. We would like this market to be a legal one.

[Question] The ration coupons and general matters--how will this be done?

[Kowalik] If a parish is not a sufficiently large region and there is no proper (?sales) network there--let us say a parish in the region of the town of Staszow--then the coupons will be also valid in the town of Staszow, but only within the region. In Warsaw--I do not know what solution will be adopted by Warsaw authorities, whether it will involve Warsaw as a whole or just by districts--this is not of great significance. In any case, this will have to be contained within individual voivodships. It has not yet been decided if coupons are to be general face value coupons or--and I think we will go for this solution--face value coupons divided into 'meat and meat products' and 'poultry.' One can buy as much poultry using 'meat and meat products' as one wishes up to the value of the coupon, but--and this is compulsory--one cannot buy meat with 'poultry' coupons.

[Unidentified voice] Each coupon will have a name on it, to make it possible to establish to whom it was issued. But anybody will be able to buy with such a coupon. This will be a piece of printed paper which will be strictly registered and accounted for and there will be a special organization [aparat] to deal with it. Today we are already issuing 2 million coupons more for sugar than population--you can see it is no joke. One must, unfortunately, set up an organization here to deal with it. Otherwise there will be not enough meat left. [pause, presumably listening to a question from the floor]

Well, it is difficult to answer this today. I shall tell you what the cost is going to be--500 jobs. The coupons must find their way [words indistinct]. It is not important who will go shopping and when, whether they will all go together or not--I think this is academic because one will buy enough to last a month. Apart from that [words indistinct] two or three coupons. As for population shifts, we envisage dealing with this as well. If somebody lives in Warsaw but is employed in Belchatow, then he can spend his coupon in Belchatow where he will receive a stamped (?piece paper). [end recording]

[Reporter] The time scale of the present rationing is given by Minister of Food Industry and Purchases Jan Zaleski.

[Begin Zaleski recording] We want to introduce the coupons initially for 3 or 6 months in order to test the system--basically we are planning for 3 months. We have no illusions, however, that meat supplies will improve in, say, 6 months and therefore the period will probably be 2 years, but this period can be corrected in the meantime. The means of implementation and quantity can also be corrected. Is anything being done to increase supplies? Yes. I think we are doing a lot to increase supplies. The first thing is the increase in agricultural prices, in particular higher increases in prices for purchasing hogs than other prices.

Will this make it possible to commission production where until now it has not been profitable? It is becoming more profitable but we cannot expect a great revolution because we are limited by the fodder balance sheet. That is why we envisage that, in this balance sheet for 1981, we cannot expect an increase but that there will be a decline in the size of the herd. Thus, all activity will be designed to achieve a decline in the animal population which will be least detrimental for production in the following year. [end recording]

[Guca] A great deal of controversy has been aroused by the differentiation in meat allocation, especially regarding children. Answering another question put by a journalist, Minister [of Domestic trade] Adam Kowalik said:

[Begin recording] Maybe I did not express myself very clearly concerning those who do not sell their products to the state for Z15,000 and who live on income from farming. The question here is not meat alone. This applies to the sale of anything, not just meat, but anything. One can agree or not. We can consult or argue. I repeat, if someone lives on profits from farming and can support himself on agricultural production in this way, it is difficult to demand that in the existing situation the state should supply him with meat at cut prices. The situation is different for those who work on state farms. Different again is the situation of the worker-peasants, those who own more than 5 hectares, those who own less than that, those who supply up to 15 people and those who do not. Thus, we have here a number of factors which, in my opinion, should be discussed further and we should not gloss over these issues too easily. Then we have the problem of fats: The proposition made here will, in my personal view, be received without enthusiasm. Traditionally, the countryside has demanded more fats than urban areas.

I would like to be understood correctly in this company. You put me in an awkward situation, Mr Minister, Because it is not intentions that count here but realities. I, as minister of domestic trade, allocate what I receive. There will be a shortage of 400,000-450,000 tons of meat compared with this year.

[Another unidentified voice] That is a 2 and 1/2 months supply for the country, based on 1980 levels. Please suggest another solution. If this is wrong we have to discuss it. Can one offer urban areas less? [end recording]

[Guca] Government press spokesman Jozef Barecki said today, referring to this project, that this is a question about which we have unanimity because public opinion has been unanimously demanding that we put the meat market in order and thus distribution and divergencies in the market such as to whom, how much, and how. The rationing system is to come into force beginning January 1981. Consultations on this project continue. They have just started and undoubtedly we will be coming back to this issue.

Draft Rationing, Coupon Plan

LD251358 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Reporters were informed yesterday at the press conference given in the office of the government spokesman Jozef Barecki about the plans for the sale of meat and meat products and fats using the temporary coupon system.

The appropriate draft has been drawn up at the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services and reporters' questions were answered by, among others, Minister Adam Kowalik, the head of this ministry, and by Jan Zaleski, minister of the food industry and purchases.

A very lively discussion developed. There is nothing surprising in this because the subject of the discussion is of great interest to everyone who eats meat. Many specific problems were broached and matters which cropped up again were the period during which the coupon system, which has been called temporary by those who drew it up, would be in force; where meat and its products would be purchased; the distribution of coupons for various types of meat; the size of monthly norms for rural inhabitants; the possibility of amending the norm in proportion to changes in the volume of meat production; and the problem of future prices for meat which would fulfill the conditions of market equilibrium. These are problems which will no doubt crop up again many more times in discussions on the way meat consumption is regulated by coupons. Nationwide public discussions are to last about 2 weeks--a period which is fairly short but which, as Minister Kowalik maintained, will hasten the approaching deadline for introducing the coupon system which is set to begin as we recall, on 1 January 1981.

Since, in order to carry out a constructive discussion, one has to have the fullest background data available, I would like remind you of all these in detail. I shall quite simply read out, with the minimum abridgements, the draft plan for the new system which has been drawn up at the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services.

Next, we shall ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to draw up and send in questions to us in connection with the planned system for selling meat. We shall collect the questions and answer them in a later broadcast when we shall invite competent persons to the studio. Our address is Polish Radio, Warsaw.

Now here is the text of the draft plan. First, I would like to state a few words of justification. In accordance with the numerous demands made by workforces, the government is presenting a draft for the introduction of the sale of meat, animal fat and butter for coupons.

We must all be aware of the negative implications which are brought about by any kind of the retioning system, including the coupons system. But the introduction of such a system for a temporary period must be treated as a necessity which is the consequence of the present situation and most of all the envisaged situation on the meat market for the coming year. We have been dealing with a lack of balance on the meat market for many years even though the deliveries of meat this year are now lower than last year. Meat purchasing is becoming more and more difficult. Also growing is the social criticism of this state of affairs.

The reasons for the lack of equilibrium on the meat market are, in general, well known. The basic reason is the insufficient growth of meat production, particularly in recent years, with a simultaneous growth of purchasing power. Today, the situation is as follows:

It is estimated that in 1981, because of fodder difficulties due most of all to the catastrophically low harvest of potatoes and other fodder, the meat supply from contract purchasing will decrease by about 20 percent, that is, in the region of 400-450,000 tons. This drop would be even greater if it were not for the decision to import about 10 million tons of cereals and fodder in the coming year. This will be the highest level of imports ever to take place. A further increase in such imports, given the known state of our country's indebtness, will be impossible.

Against this background, the temporary introduction of the sale of meat and meat products by coupons seems to be the only realistic way of getting through the period of the drop in meat deliveries to the market. This should alleviate meat purchasing conditions to some extent, and above all, ensure the just division of what we do have.

This is in accordance with commonly expressed demands. The government proposes that the principles of this distribution be the subject of widespread social consultations.

Many questions and doubts have been aroused by the statistical data on meat consumption in Poland. This year, consumption is about 72 kilograms of the so-called meat mass, that is, meat, poultry, cured meats and all sorts of processed meat per person. This figure is made up as follows: deliveries to retail trade, restaurants, canteens, buffets, hospitals, sanatoria, nurseries, kindergartens and so on amounting to about 57 kilograms per person. Supply itself amounts to about 11.5 kilograms per person and is a result of permission granted for the slaughter for one's own consumption and the registration of numbers of animals. [sentence as heard] Other forms of meat consumption in the shape of canned meat and vegetables, ready-to-serve products, frozen products and so on amount to about 3.5 kilograms per person.

Of 57 kilograms per capita in 1980 within the framework of the so-called centralized distribution and with fewer supplies to canteens, restaurants, hospitals, kindergartens and such like, there remains about 47 kilograms of meat and meat products per capita on average in our country for retail sale in the shops. In the coming year the supply of meat will be considerably lowered. The fall in contract purchasing by 400-450,000 tons means a decline in supplies by 11-12 kilograms per capita. Therefore, the sale by the retail shops will go down from 47 kilograms to 35-36 kilograms per person. In such a state of affairs temporary rationing becomes essential.

HIGHER PRICES FOR SLAUGHTER ANIMALS TO BEGIN DECEMBER

LD242116 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] In connection with the fact that new, increased prices for purchasing animals for slaughter, poultry, and fodder sales came into effect on 21 November, the minister of food industry and purchases has announced that new price lists will be available beginning the first week of December. Slaughter animals and poultry delivered after 21 November will be accounted for at the prices in force previously. Once the new price lists are available suppliers will be given supplements for new prices.

The sale of fodder to producers who have delivered animals for slaughter as contracted between 1 September and 21 November, and who have not collected the fodder owing to them or its cash equivalent, will proceed according to prices in force until 20 November.

FORUM DISCUSSES DRAFT BILL ON PRESS, PUBLICATIONS, SHOWS

LD212358 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] The provisions of the future law on the control of the press, publications and entertainment were the subject of a forum that took place in Warsaw.

Taking part in the meeting, which was chaired by the chairmen of the Legislative Council, Minister of Justice Jerzy Bafia, were authors who are working in the Ministry of Justice on the draft bill, and members of creative associations--scientists, publishers and representatives of organizations and institutions concerned.

The organizers of the forum wanted to obtain opinions of the fourth draft of the bill, which will undergo changes as the result of such forums held in the course of work on this matter.

The draft bill on the control of the press, publications and entertainment which was presented met with criticism from those present.

The most controversy was aroused by the demand for subordinating the office for the control of the press, publications and entertainment to the Council of Ministers.

Those taking part in the discussion suggested making the office for the control of the press, publications and entertainment subordinate to the Sejm.

JOURNALISTS UNHAPPY WITH DRAFT CENSORSHIP ACT

LD252316 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Representatives of senior officials in the Ministry of Justice met journalists in Warsaw today to discuss the initial draft of the control of press publications and entertainment act, which has been prepared by the Ministry of Justice. Both the draft itself and its detailed solutions encountered many reservations. Attention was drawn to unjust, in the opinion of the Association of Polish Journalists, subordination of censorship to the Council of Ministers, to the absence of adequate guarantees of authors' personal rights, to the too general list of contents subject to censorship and the too broad definition of the scope of its activity.

It has been decided to formulate expert advice on the draft and to send it to, among others, the chairman of the registration council.

LAW OFFICIAL DISCUSSES CENSORSHIP PROBLEMS

AU261431 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Nov 80 p 3

[Andrzej Dzierzanowski interview: "Implementing the Gdansk Agreements: Over the Censorship Act"--capitalized passages printed in boldface]

[Text] WORK IS CONTINUING ON DRAFTING THE BILL ON CONTROL OF THE PRESS, PUBLICATIONS AND ENTERTAINMENT. THIS IMPLEMENTS ONE OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE AGREEMENTS SIGNED IN GDANSK AND SZCZECIN. THE DRAFT BILL WAS ALREADY DISCUSSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL UNDER THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' CHAIRMAN. WE ARE DISCUSSING THE SOLUTIONS ADOPTED IN THE DRAFT BILL WITH DR ADAM ZIELINSKI, SECRETARY OF THE COUNCIL AND DIRECTOR OF THE LEGAL DEPARTMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE.

[Question] THE SCOPE OF THE FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION IS USUALLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE CENSORSHIP ACTIVITY. CONTROL OVER THE PRESS, PUBLICATIONS AND ENTERTAINMENT IN ONLY A FRAGMENT, ALTHOUGH A VERY ESSENTIAL ONE, OF IMPLEMENTING FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION. WILL THE NEW ACT ONLY APPLY TO CENSORSHIP, OR WILL IT ALSO ENCOMPASS THE ENTIRE PROBLEM IN A COMPREHENSIVE MANNER?

[Answer] Indeed, the problem of freedom of expression in the press, publications and publishing houses is not only a problem of censorship, but also the access to mass media, publishing houses and printing facilities. This also implies the problem of the press law which, by the way, in our case has not been encompassed by an independent legislative act. The 1938 act on the press law has been abrogated in the regulations which put the penal code into effect and no new legislative act has been issued in its stead. There are opinions that the entire complex of those matters should be regulated by one single legal act. However, it would require additional studies in connection with the broad range of legislative works and that would take more time. However, the matter of specifying the limits of enjoying the constitutional principle of the freedom of expression in the press, publications and entertainment is the most urgent and actually is already ripe for fast regulation. THUS THE WORK THAT IS NOW IN PROGRESS INVOLVES THE DRAFTING OF AN ACT EXCLUSIVELY REGULATING CONTROL OVER THE PRESS, PUBLICATIONS AND ENTERTAINMENT. Work has also been initiated on other issues.

[Question] TO DEFINE THE LIMITS WITHIN WHICH CONTROL SHOULD BE EXERTED IS PRECISELY AN ISSUE OF FUNDAMENTAL IMPORTANCE IN THE NEW ACT. HOW IS IT TO BE SETTLED?

[Answer] The international pact on civil and political rights, signed by Poland, provides in its Article 19 for the right to freely express an opinion, interpreting it as the freedom to seek, to obtain and to spread any information and views. At the same time the pact calls attention to the fact that implementation of that right "implies certain obligations and responsibility," and in connection with this the act may envisage certain restrictions indispensable to "respect the rights and good reputation of others," as well as to "protect state security or public order, public health or morality." This should be emphasized, because there is no legal system under which the freedom of expression would be unrestricted. There are only broader or narrower limits of that freedom. In this case, sensibly interpreted public reason should eventually be decisive.

[Question] IN THE PROTOCOL SIGNED IN GDANSK BOTH SIDES HAVE ADOPTED A MORE DETAILED FORMULA. HOW DOES THE DRAFT BILL COMPLY WITH IT?

[Answer] The intention of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements is evident: The point is to define in the act the effective range of censorship. The Gdansk protocol sets out the issue more in detail. Guided by the desire to comply with the above protocol, the draft bill has made use of this posture. The point is that censorship should protect the real interests of the state.

CONSEQUENTLY, THE ENJOYMENT OF THE FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION IN THE PRESS, PUBLICATIONS AND ENTERTAINMENT MUST NOT VIOLATE THE LEGAL PRINCIPLES GUARANTEED UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC AND OTHER ACTS--STATE AND ECONOMIC SECRETS, STATE SECURITY AND THE STATE'S IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS, RELIGIOUS FEELINGS, THE SENTIMENTS OF NONBELIEVERS, AS WELL AS MORALITY.

Open to discussion is the question whether control should also apply to the substances constituting an offense, or just leave those problems to the organs of prosecution and the administration of justice. The draft also envisage such control. IN COMPARISON WITH THE PRESENT SITUATION, THE DRAFT'S SOLUTIONS SOMEHOW SEEK TO REDUCE THE SCOPE OF INTERFERENCE ON THE PART OF CONTROL ORGANS AND AT THE SAME TIME TO ENSURE PROPER PROTECTION OF THE STATE'S INTERESTS.

[Question] THE PUBLIC FORM OF CONTROL, INCLUDING THE ACTIVITY OF THE PRESS, DOES WORK PRIMARILY OWING TO THE BROAD FLOW OF INFORMATION TO THE PUBLIC. AMONG CIVIL RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS, THE CONSTITUTION ALSO FIXES THE RIGHT OF CITIZENS TO PARTICIPATE IN EXERTING PUBLIC CONTROL, IN CONSULTATIONS AND DISCUSSIONS ON IMPORTANT PROBLEMS CONCERNING THE COUNTRY'S DEVELOPMENT. DOES THE DRAFT BILL IN THE PROPOSED SHAPE CONTAIN SUCH GUARANTEES?

[Answer] The very pact on civil and political rights separates information from opinion. The flow of information should be as free as possible. Public information is actually nothing more than announcing facts that occurred, took place or objectively should take place. The feature of information is that it can be drawn from various sources. If official sources keep silent about them, information is spread as rumor, frequently in distorted forms, but always undermining confidence in official sources. Therefore, too strong barriers in this field are harmful, as we have repeatedly seen. Moreover, the same applies to the flow of information from the public to policy-making bodies.

The matter of opinions, or voicing one's views on some subject, looks somewhat different. But also here there are areas in which restrictions could frequently be unjustified. The said participation in exerting public control, in consultations and discussions on the fundamental issues of the country's development constitutes the first of such areas. Science, which is a condition for the development of society, constitutes the second area. Participation in creating or enjoying the benefits of national culture is the third area. All those areas are linked with our constitutional provisions concerning civil rights and duties. In this respect, the draft seeks to create appropriate guarantees.

[Question] THE PRACTICE OF SUBJECTING REPORTS ON OPEN SEJM AND SEJM COMMISSION SESSIONS HAS AROUSED MUCH CONTROVERSY. THAT PRACTICE CREATED THE IMPRESSION THAT WHAT THE DEPUTIES WERE SAYING WAS NOT ALWAYS SUITABLE FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION. BUT THE SEJM DISCUSSES ISSUES CONCERNING THE COUNTRY AND PEOPLE. DOES THE DRAFT PROVIDE FOR EXEMPTING THAT SORT OF PUBLICATION FROM CONTROL?

[Answer] The draft has made provisions for such an exemption. ALSO OTHER EXEMPTIONS HAVE BEEN PROVIDED FOR. I THINK, MOREOVER, THAT THE LIST OF EXEMPTIONS FROM CENSORSHIP WILL BE SUBJECT TO A DISCUSSION. THE POINT IS TO FIND THE MOST SUITABLE SOLUTION. THERE ARE ALSO THE OPINIONS THAT, BECAUSE OF THE LACK OF THE STATE CENSORSHIP, CERTAIN SYSTEMS OF SELF-CENSORSHIP MAY EMERGE IN EDITORIAL BOARDS, PUBLISHING HOUSES AND ENTERTAINMENT PRODUCERS, AND THOSE SYSTEMS WILL CREATE BARRIERS EVEN STRONGER THAN THOSE CREATED BY STATE CENSORSHIP. Also the scope of restricting prepublication censorship in favor of postpublication censorship must be considered very carefully. Evidently, the issue of exemptions from censorship and of their scope is a very essential subject in the draft.

[Question] THE MAIN OFFICE FOR THE CONTROL OF THE PRESS, PUBLICATIONS AND ENTERTAINMENT IS NOW SUBORDINATED TO THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CHAIRMAN. THUS IT IS A GOVERNMENTAL ORGAN [ORGAN RZADU]. THIS HAS BEEN CRITICIZED...

[Answer] By its very nature, the control office is an administrative organ. It is being considered whether it should not be directly subordinated to the Council of Ministers. I BELIEVE THAT THE MOST IMPORTANT POINT IS TO EXPAND THE SCOPE OF CONTROL OVER CENSORSHIP ORGANS AND IN PARTICULAR TO EXPAND SUPERVISION BY REPRESENTATIVE BODIES. THE DRAFT ENVISAGES PRECISELY THE INSTITUTION OF SUCH SUPERVISION.

Moreover, provisions have been made for full application of the code of administrative procedures, and hence, consequently, for administrative decisions on those issues, for bilevel proceedings and for other guarantees provided for in the administrative procedure code.

[Question] HOWEVER, WILL THE DEADLINES ENVISAGED IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDING CODE NOT PROVE TO BE A FACTOR SLOWING DOWN THE ACTIVITY OF CENSORSHIP ORGANS?

[Answer] Indeed, swift intervention on the part of censorship organs in some issues is essential. However, it is difficult to find a uniform solution because there are not only publications such as dailies, but also books, frequently thick ones.

The draft bill envisages a differential solution. Control over the publication of a daily, a weekly or of a show should be carried out rapidly. General deadlines provided under the administrative proceeding code will be observed in other cases.

[Question] ARE THERE PROVISIONS FOR THE RIGHT TO APPEAL THE DECISION OF THE CENSORSHIP ORGANS TO THE MAIN ADMINISTRATIVE COURT?

[Answer] This is one of the important legal guarantees that the draft introduces. THE PERMITTED RIGHT TO APPEAL TO THE MAIN ADMINISTRATIVE COURT RESULTS, IN A SENSE, FROM THE REGULATIONS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ON CENSORSHIP FUNCTIONS.

[Question] THE APPREHENSION HAS BEEN VOICED THAT THE SCOPE OF CONTROL EXERTED BY THE MAIN ADMINISTRATIVE COURT WAS TOO NARROW AND THAT IT WOULD BE MORE ADVISABLE TO ENTRUST GENERAL COURTS WITH JURISDICTION IN THOSE CASES.

[Answer] I believe there are misunderstandings. Each court acts on the basis of the law and examines how certain events accord with the law. Both general and administrative courts act in this way. THE CRUX IS THAT THE LAW ON THE BASIS OF WHICH THE COURT SHOULD ACT BE SUFFICIENTLY EXACT. THE DRAFT USES TERMS THAT ARE RELATIVELY EXACT. CONSEQUENTLY, CONTROL EXERTED BY THE MAIN ADMINISTRATIVE COURT CAN BE FULLY EFFECTIVE.

[Question] THANK YOU FOR THE INTERVIEW.

KOPEC ATTENDS GOVERNMENT COMMISSION SESSION IN BELCHATOW

LD261330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] A government commission for the development of Belchatow industrial region has held a session in Belchatow, chaired by Zbigniew Bartosiewicz, minister of power industry and atomic energy, and attended by Deputy Premier Aleksander Kopec. Although in the last fews days miners of the Belchatow lignite mine have extracted the first few tons of coal, there are still serious delays in the construction of the Belchatow complex. They involve both assembly of the machinery and the development of workshops and social facilities, which could make it impossible to achieve enough extraction capability to ensure steady work by the power station. The cost of the work not done amounts to about Z3 billion. Postponement of the deadline for the commissioning of the first generating unit to March of the coming year has made it possible to apportion the forces more rationally in construction of the power station. Aleksander Kopec and Zbigniew Bartosiewicz, together with administrators of the region also took part in a meeting with representatives of the Belchatow industrial region, organized by some industrial trade unions active in the area and by Solidarity. The meeting discussed vital problems affecting the construction workers on the industrial complex.

KUROWSKI ATTENDS RZESZOW VIOVODSHIP PARTY MEETING

LD192034 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] The viovodship party committee in Rzeszow met today in a plenary meeting which was attended by Zdzislaw Kurowski, secretary of the Central Committee. The meeting assessed the current socioeconomic situation in the voivodship, and main tasks have been mapped out for implementing the decisions of the sixth plenum of the Central Committee.

The plenum accepted the resignation of Leon Kotarba from the post of the first secretary of the voivodship committee in Rzeszow. Franciszek Karp was unanimously elected at the recommendation of Zdzislaw Kurowski on behalf of the Politburo. Franciszek Karp is a long-serving political and economic activist in the region, and member of the viovodship party committee in Rzeszow.

WALBRZYCH PARTY PLENUM HELD; CHANGES MADE

LD211740 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] The PZPR Voivodship Committee in Walbrzych met in plenary session today. An analysis of the current socioeconomic situation in the voivodship was made and changes were made in the plenum and executive of the voivodship committee.

The plenum relieved from the post of first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee Jerzy Grochmalicki and, at his request, appointed Jozef Nowak to that post, who up to now had been deputy voivoda of Walbrzych Voivodship.

NEW VOIVODA APPOINTED IN WLOCLAWEK; DOBIJA RECALLED

LD242118 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] On the advice of the viovodship People's Council in Wloclawek, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Roman Rozycki to the post of voivoda of Wloclawek. At the same time the premier granted a request by Edward Dobija, recalled him from the post of voivoda of Wloclawek and thanked him for his work in that post.

CEAUSESCU SENDS CONDOLENCES TO PERTINI ON EARTHQUAKE

AU271642 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Nov 80 p 5

[Condolence message from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to Italian President Alessandro Pertini on the recent earthquake]

[Text] With deep sorrow we have learned about the earthquake that took place in Italy, claiming human lives and causing material damage.

On my and the Romanian people's behalf, I want to extend sincere condolences and feelings of compassion to the bereaved families.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

ECONOMIC COMMISSION SESSION WITH USSR CONCLUDES

AU211935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1901 21 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Nov (AGERPRES)--The twelfth session of the Romanian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration took place in Bucharest over November 17-21.

Proceeding in the spirit of the friendship and understanding characteristic of the Romanian-Soviet relations, the session analyzed the way in which the understandings covenanted were translated into fact for the steady development and expansion of the economic collaboration between Romania and the Soviet Union.

Joint satisfaction was expressed at the ascending course of the Romanian-Soviet economic collaboration, at the increase in the volume of goods exchanges, the expansion and diversification of the cooperation and specialization in production between the two countries.

The protocol signed at the end of the proceedings stipulates concrete measures for the further expansion and diversification of the Romanian-Soviet economic relations, for the further analysis of reciprocal proposals by the planning bodies, by branch ministries and ministries of foreign trade of the two countries with a view to identifying new possibilities of increasing the volume of goods exchanges between Romania and the USSR in the 1981-1985 five-year period. At the same time, measures were set meant to contribute to the deepening and expansion of cooperation and specialization in production over the ensuing five-year interval particularly in machine building, electrotechnology, the chemical and petrochemical industry, the pulp and paper industry, as well as in the field of raw materials production and energy.

Within this framework stipulated was the intensification, of the elaboration, by the relevant ministries, of long-term sub-programmes for the development of cooperation and specialization in production in industry, as well as the speeded up materialization of the actions under negotiation in conventions.

In the field of good exchanges, measures were covenanted meant to ensure the integral fulfilment of the obligations under the commercial protocol for 1980. Likewise, measures were established for speeding up negotiations on the conclusion of the trade protocol for 1981 and intensifying the activity of contracts for the next year, particularly for machinery and equipment built during a long manufacturing cycle.

At the same time, it was agreed that soon after the conclusion of the proceedings on the coordination of the plans in the 1981-1985 interval negotiations should start on the conclusion of the long-term commercial agreement for the next five-year plan period.

During the twelfth session of the intergovernmental commission four conventions were signed by the relevant ministries of the two countries regarding the specialization and cooperation in production in the 1981-1985 interval in the building of tractors and farm machinery, electrotechnology, the chemical industry, the oil refining industry and the petrochemical industry.

On Friday, the Soviet governmental delegation left the Romanian capital city.

CONSUMER GOODS EXCHANGE PROTOCOLS SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

AU271655 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] The 1981 protocols on consumer goods exchange and on exchange of experience were signed in Bucharest today between the ministries of domestic trade of Romania and Bulgaria. A convention on the exchange of consumer goods between the two ministries for 1981-85 was also signed. The documents envisage an increase in and the diversification of the variety of goods exchanges and theri expansion between department stores in various cities and workers centers in the two countries.

AGRICULTURAL TALKS WITH HUNGARY HELD IN BUCHAREST

AU272026 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Nov (AGERPRES)--A delegation led by Istvan Szabo, chairman of the National Council of the Producer Farms Cooperative of the Hungarian People's Republic, made a fact-finding and swap of experience visit in Romania at the invitation of the National Union of Producer Cooperative Farms, over November 25-27.

The guests were received by Marin Vasile, secretary of the Central Committee of the RCP, chairman of the Council of the National Union of Producer Cooperative Farms, with whom they exchanged information on the activity of the cooperative peasants in Romania and Hungary, as well as on their preoccupations for raising the farm production in the two countries.

RCP'S RADULESCU MEETS WITH CPCZ ACTIVISTS

AU271946 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1917 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Nov (AGERPRES)--Ilie Radulescu, secretary of the Central Committee of the RCP, received on November 27 a delegation of activists of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, led by Zdenek Kral, deputy head of section at the Central Committee of the CPCZ, who are on a visit of swap of experience in Romania at the invitation of the Central Committee of the RCP.

OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS WITH DANISH ECONOMIC DELEGATION

AU261940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Nov (AGERPRES)--The delegation of the Chamber of Commerce of Denmark led by Ernst Callesen, director-general of the Chamber, now in Romania, had talks at the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Romania and conducted negotiations at Romanian foreign trade enterprises for the conclusion of export and import contracts, especially in machine-building, chemistry, metallurgy, timber industry and building materials.

The delegation was received on November 26 by Ion Stanciu, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. Measures were established on the occasion for the growth and diversification of the trade exchanges between Romania and Denmark, as well as for the development of the economic cooperation between the two countries also in third markets.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY MAURITANIAN MILITARY DELEGATION

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU261842 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Republic and Chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, today received a delegation of the Military Committee of National Salvation from the Islamic Republic of Mauritania led by Lt Dahane Ould Ahmed Mahmoud, minister in charge of permanence at the Military Committee of National Salvation and minister of information [as heard] who is on a visit in our country.

The delegation leader extended warm greetings and much good health and personal happiness to the leader of the Romanian state and party, and to Comrade Elena Ceausescu, as well as wishes for progress and prosperity to the Romanian people on behalf of Col Lt Khouma Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee of National Salvation and head of the state and government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. At the same time, the guest stressed that the head of the Mauritanian state highly appreciates the international activity carried out by Romania and by President Nicolae Ceausescu to serve peace, cooperation and understanding among nations.

Expressing thanks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed best wishes to the head of the Mauritanian state and to the members of the Military Committee of National Salvation, as well as wishes for prosperity and well-being to the Mauritanian people.

During the ensuing talk, the two sides stressed their desire to continue to act to expand and deepen relations of friendship and multifaceted cooperation between Romania and Mauritania, and to implement the agreements and understandings concluded. The sides also exchanged views on matters pertaining to current international political life. In this context they stressed the need for surmounting current tension, resuming and continuing the policy of detente, cooperation, peace and respect for the independence of all peoples, for disarmament and for resolving the states of tension which still persist in the world by political means.

They also stressed the need to eliminate underdevelopment and to establish a new international economic order. In this spirit they expressed their desire to strengthen cooperation between the two countries in the world arena.

The meeting took place in a cordial atmosphere.

Meeting With Burtica

AU261434 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, today received a delegation of the Military National Salvation Committee of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania led by Lt Dahane Ould Ahmed Mahmoud, minister in charge of permanence at the Military National Salvation Committee and minister of information [name and titles as heard]. During the meeting the sides reviewed the current stage of bilateral economic relations and pointed out opportunities for stimulating cooperation in various fields of mutual interest and trade exchanges.

Meeting With Andrei

AU271927 Bucharest AGERPRES in Erglish 1856 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Nov (AGERPRES)--Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, received on November 27 the delegation of the Military Committee of National Salvation [MCNS] of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, led by Navy Lieutenant Dahane Ould Ahmed Mhamoud, minister in charge of the permanence at the MCNS, minister of information.

They discussed aspects of further development of the relations of friendship and collaboration on multiple planes between Romania and Mauritania, as well as problems of mutual interest of the international political situation.

The same day, the members of the delegation had an interview with Cornel Onescu, first deputy chairman of the Committee for People's Councils Affairs.

ANDREI MEETS WITH DPRK DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

AU261939 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1907 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Nov (AGERPRES)--Romania's Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei received on November 26 (Li Yong-ok), deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the executive of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

On the occasion, they examined questions related to the continuous deepening and development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries, and exchanged views on current international questions of mutual interest.

BEJAN MEETS WITH EGYPTIAN OFFICIALS IN CAIRO

AU262038 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Cairo, 26 Nov (AGERPRES)--During the visit he is paying to Egypt at head of an economic delegation, Dumitru Bejan, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, called on 'Abd ar-Razzaq 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister for economic and financial affairs, minister of financial and economic affairs and planning, and had interviews with other Egyptian ministers.

On the occasion analysed was the present development of the Romanian-Egyptian trade relations and the perspectives of expanding the economic cooperation ventures. The sides singled out possibilities of growing further the volume of trade exchanges and the mutually advantageous cooperation.

Meeting With Vice President

AU271827 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Muhammad Husni Mubarak, vice president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, today received Dumitru Bejan, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, who is visiting Egypt at the head of an economic delegation. The Egyptian vice president asked the Romanian guest to convey a warm message of friendship to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, together with wishes for complete success in the activity the head of the Romanian state is carrying out at home and internationally.

During the ensuing talk, the two sides reviewed economic relations and multifaceted cooperation between Romania and Egypt. They stressed the constant concern of the two countries for the complete and mutually advantageous implementation of bilateral cooperation goals. Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak expressed great words of appreciation for multifaceted cooperation between Egypt and Romania which is based on the recommendations made during the fruitful meetings between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat.

CEAUSESCU GREETS ZAIRIAN PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU261921 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 24 Nov 80 p 6

[Message of congratulations from RCP Secretary General and Romanian President Ceausescu to Zaire President Mobutu on Zaire's National Day]

[Text] To his excellency Army Gen Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, founding president of the Revolutionary People's Movement and president of the Republic of Zaire, Kinshasa:

On your country's National Day, I have the great pleasure of extending to you warm congratulations and best wishes for personal health and happiness as well as wishes for the friendly Zairian people's progress and prosperity.

I express the firm conviction that, on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation and other important agreements jointly reached this year in Bucharest, the relations of close friendship and cooperation established between our countries and their active cooperation at the international level will continue to develop and expand to the benefit of the Romanian and Zairian peoples and in the interest of the policy of peace, national independence, detente and understanding among all nations.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

BRIEFS

BRAZILIAN PROTOCOL--Brasilia, 17 Nov (AGERPRES)--Ramiro Saraivo Guerreiro, minister of external relations and Cesar Cals, minister of mines and energy of Brazil, received Doina Ardare, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania. At the same time, she also had interviews with executives of some important Brazilian enterprises, among which Petrobras, CVRD, Siderbras, COTIA. During the interviews analyzed were the possibilities of further developing the commercial and cooperation relations between Romania and Brazil, inclusive of the possibilities of cooperation on third markets. Following the talks conducted, a protocol was signed with the National Confederation of Industrial Workers of Brazil on the promotion of bilateral goods exchanges and the achievement of some projects in cooperation with Brazilian private firms and companies. Other agreements on collaboration were signed with the state enterprises Siderbras and Consider as well as with the private trade group COTIA. [Text] [Bucharest AGEPPRES in English 1855 GMT 17 Nov 80 AU]

POWERPLANTS IN CONSTRUCTION--24 Nov (AGERPRES)--Building operations started on two of the five power plants envisaged to be built on the river Olt and commissioned in the 1981-1985 5-year period, as the last harnessing stage the lower course of the river. The two hydropower stations will have storage lakes of a 100 million cu m capacity each. The power generating capacity of 53 mw will be ensured by a special type of turbines manufactured in Romania which function as generators of electric power and as pumps for supplying the necessary quantity of water to the storage lakes when their level drops below normal elevation mark. After the commissioning of the five new power plants, the hydropower system of the river Olt will include ten such units with a total power generating capacity of 456 mw. Likewise, following the building of some sluices, the sector between the town of Slatina and the Danube will be navigable. The program of complex harnessing of the river Olt stipulates the building of 29 hydropower stations with a 1,200 mw power generating capacity. The over 60 hydro-aggregates to function there will supply some three thousand million kwh annually to the national economy which represents a quarter of the power potential of Romania's inland rivers. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 24 Nov 80 AU]

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON IRANIAN-IRAQI WAR

LD271746 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1606 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Nov (TANJUG)--Spokesman of the Yugosav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Secretariat for Foreign Affairs Mirko Kalezic today denied that Yugoslavia is delivering arms to Iraq in its war with Iran. He described such reports as "malicious fabrications and speculation".

At a regular press conference here, the spokesman answered several questions on the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. Yugoslavia has been expressing its concern and regret since the beginning of the armed conflict between the two countries, Kalezic said. The prolongation of the conflict carries many dangers, he said, adding that the war and the economic exhaustion of both countries weakens their nonaligned position and independence.

Kalezic further said that serious negative consequences are visible on the stability and general security of the countries of this region and on peace in the world. Also, relations are being unsettled, further divisions among Arab countries are being caused and the doors opened to foreign interference. In all such cases, Kalezic recalled, Yugoslavia pointed to the need for a peaceful solution, on the basis of the principles of the U.N. Charter, non-alignment and justice. Yugoslavia especially stressed the need for the respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference, and the need for the cessation of hostilities, withdrawal from foreign territories and the opening of negotiations to solve the questions in dispute between the parties to the conflict.

In accordance with these principles, and apart from its bilateral contacts with the parties to the conflict, Yugoslavia also took an active part in the United Nations and the non-aligned movement, Kalezic said.

Kalezic also replied to a question related to the activities of the nonaligned countries, particularly Yugoslavia, in the search for a peaceful settlement of the conflict. At the recent meeting of a group of nonaligned countries, ministers and the Palestine Liberation Organization in Belgrade, held under a decision adopted by the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau on the forming of a committee of good-will, it was agreed that Cuba and the PLO consult with the sides involved in order to create the necessary conditions for constituting the committee and continuing the activities of the nonaligned countries, Kalezic said. He stated that Iraq had changed its stand in regard to Algeria's participation in the work of the good-will committee and that Iran made its agreement conditional on Algeria's participation. The spokesman also recalled that Yugoslavia, as the meeting's host, has been charged with informing the Nonaligned Corrdinating Bureau in New York on the meeting's results.

Yugoslavia will continue to actively strive for a peaceful and just settlement to the Iraqi-Iranian conflict which should be found as soon as possible, Kalezic stressed. At the same time he recalled that the foreign ministers of the group of Nonaligned countries and the PLO are ready to visit Iraq and Iran as soon as they request this and express their agreement. For a number of years, Yugoslavia and Iraq have developed relations in all fields. Economic cooperation in especially developed, including capital construction, Kalezic said in answer to a question.

In keeping with their earlier contractual liabilities, several Yugoslav enterprises with their workers have remained in Iraq to carry out certain number of capital development projects. On the occasion of an accident on one of those construction sites--a refinery deep in the Iraqi territory--where three Yugoslav workers lost their lives, Kalezic said that the Yugoslav Embassy and Yugoslav working organizations have received instructions to undertake and demand the application of maximum security measures. They have also received instructions to withdraw workers from all the regions endangered by the war situation.

As regards relations with Iran, Kalezic said that good economic cooperation has started to develop. There are also some Yugoslav working organizations with their workers in Iran, working on some projects under construction.... We believe that this cooperation will continue to develop, said Kalezic.

SERBIAN DELEGATION RETURNS FROM TALKS WITH POLISH OFFICIALS

LD252040 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1924 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Nov (TANJUG)--A Yugoslav delegation headed by Serbian Republican Secretary for Information Vojislav Micovic has returned from a visit to Poland. During talks at the Polish Foreign Ministry and other institutions, the delegation discussed the two countries' cooperation in the field of information.

Both sides assessed that this cooperation is fruitful and expressed readiness for its further promotion, particularly among their newspapers, broadcasting organizations and publishing houses. The need for more frequent exchanges of journalists, as well as news articles and other information material, was underlined. It was particularly stressed that cooperation between the two countries' factory and local press and specialized papers should be further stimulated in order to advance and enrich mutual informing on life and problems in the two countries. Readiness was expressed to shortly sign a bilateral agreement on cooperation in the field of information.

Micovic was received by candidate [as received] Politbureau member and Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Waszcuk and Foreign Minister Czyrek. They informed him on the current political situation in Poland, the social unrest in the country and the endeavors of the working class, the party leadership and the whole Polish society to find the best solutions for the complex problems they are faced with. The Polish functionaries expressed pleasure with the successful cooperation between the two countries and parties and positively assessed the writing of the Yugoslav press on the events in Poland.

IKONIC DISCUSSES ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH GREEK MINISTER

LD261430 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1315 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Nov (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia and Greece have pressed for the further development of economic cooperation both in the traditional sectors and in the field of industry, stressed, among other things, Vice President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Branislav Ikonic and Greek Minister Satros Dhimas during their talks in Belgrade today. Minister Dhimas, co-chairman of the standing Yugoslav-Greek Ministerial Committee for Economic, Scientific, Technical and Cultural Cooperation, is heading a Greek delegation at the current (?tenth) session of the committee in Belgrade. Noting the successful development of economic cooperation, the two sides said that it could be further promoted.

Similar assessments were heard also at the meeting of the committee. Member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council and Co-chairman of the committee Stojan Matkalijev and Minister Dhimas stressed that commodity exchange should be enriched with new commodities, above all with industrial products. They also said that both sides should strive towards securing a more balanced exchange and a reduction in Greek trade deficit. Over the first ten months of this year, commodity exchange reached 208 million dollars. Yugoslav exports to Greece reached 145 million dollars and Greek exports to Yugoslavia 63 million dollars.

VRHOVEC RECEIVES THAI DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER IN BELGRADE

LD280006 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1737 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Nov (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec today received Thai Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong, now in Belgrade for consultations with Deputy Federal Secretary Milorad Pesic. Deputy Minister Phanuphong presented to the federal secretary a message from Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila. During a friendly talk views were exchanged on current international questions and relations between the two countries. The two sides pointed to the successful development of bilateral co-operation and expressed interest in its further promotion.

MIJATOVIC SENDS MESSAGE TO UN COMMITTEE ON PALESTINIANS

LD271100 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0934 GMT 27 Nov 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Nov (TANJUG)--On the occasion of the Day of Solidarity With the Struggle of the Palestinian People, Presidency of Yugoslavia President Cvijetin Mijatovic has sent the U.N. Committee for Fulfilment of Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People in New York a message expressing the full support of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities to the heroic Palestinian people and its just struggle.

The message stresses the conviction of the Yugoslav Presidency and Government that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East is not possible until the Palestinian question is solved in a comprehensive way. The message cites Israel's withdrawal from territoriies occupied in the 1967 war as the basic precondition for peace in the Middle East. In the message, Mijatovic stresses the necessity for fulfillment of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people in full measure and creation of conditions for secure life and development of all states and peoples in the region. All sides in dispute, including the Palestinian Liberation Organization as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, must participate in the quest for such a solution, the message stresses.

At the end of the message it is said that the Palestinian people, in its struggle and along the road of developing peace and peaceful international cooperation, can continue counting on the support and assistance of the Yugoslav nation and nationalities.

Also other peaceful forces in the world are aware that [their] own freedom and independence cannot be lasting or secure if the same highest national interests are not enjoyed by all other peoples, the Yugoslav message concludes.

MIJATOVIC CHAIRS SFRY PRESIDENCY SESSION 26 NOVEMBER

LD261658 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1448 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Nov (TANJUG)--A session of the SFRY Presidency was held in Belgrade today. It was chaired by President Cvijetin Mijatovic. At it, special attention was paid to relations between Yugoslavia and Latin American countries.

During the session, a report on the recent official and friendly visit by Sergej Kraigher, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, to Colombia, Equador, Peru and Nicaragua was discussed and approved. The assessment was made that the visit and the meaningful talks which Vice President Kraigher had with his hosts, the presidents of Colombia, Ecuador and Peru and members of the Junta of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, represented a significant encouragement to the development and promotion of friendly relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and these countries and an important contribution to the consolidation of the role of the policy and movement of nonalignment in the efforts to overcome the present unfavorable development in international relations.

The Presidency was acquainted with the report by the Federal Social Council for International Relations on Yugoslavia's cooperation with the Latin American countries and with the proposals for its further consolidation.

The session noted the growing role of Latin America in international relations and a positive assessment was made of the heightened interest by many countries in this region in the policy of nonalignment and in more active participation in the activity of the nonaligned movement.

The need to make further efforts to consolidate all-round cooperation with all Latin American countries with which Yugoslavia maintains diplomatic relations was stressed. It was stressed that all those Yugoslavs who were taking part in developing relations with these countries must, in a more organized way and on the basis of long-term programs, approach promotion of cooperation, in keeping with mutual interests and important and objective possibilities which they offer.

The Presidency discussed and accepted the report on the forthcoming official and friendly visit by Presidency member Fadilj Hodza to the People's Democratic Republic of Guinea and to the Republic of Ghana.

In connection with 29 November--the Day of the Republic--the Presidency decided to grant amnesty to a certain number of sentenced persons and decided on an amnesty for a group of sentenced persons.

The Presidency also discussed and accepted the proposed preliminary solutions in connection with the layout and organization of the Josip Broz Tito memorial center on Dedinje in Belgrade as an institution of special social interest for all nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. Other questions pertaining to the constitutional province of the SFRY Presidency were discussed as well. Top officials of the federation also took part in the work of the session.

DJURANOVIC CHAIRS FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL SESSION

LD280032 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1716 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Belgrade 27 Nov (TANJUG)--The Federal Executive Council held a session today chaired by Veselin Djuranovic. The second part of the session was chaired by Dr Ivo Margan. According to the Federal Secretariat for Information, the session considered several items in the sphere of economic policy and social plan and development, as well as several proposals in the sphere of Yugoslavia's economic relations with foreign countries and proposals in the sphere of sociopolitical and organizational questions and cadre policy.

The council adopted the platform for the coming official visit to the SFRY by Frigyes Puja, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Hungary, 2-3 December this year. The meeting and talks between Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Frigyes Puja, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Hungary, will take place in conditions created by the continuing development of Yugoslav-Hungarian relations and bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

At its session the Federal Executive Council endorsed a report on the forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union by Ante Zelic, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Federal Committee for Transportation and Communications, in early December. During this visit to the Soviet Union, the Yugoslav delegation will hold talks on the possibilities for the promotion and further development of cooperation in the sphere of air, rail and sea and river transportation.

SECRETARY PULJA ADDRESSES CHAMBER OF REPUBLICS, PROVINCES

LD270024 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 26 Nov (TANJUG)--The Chamber of Republics and Provinces today made a positive assessment of the proposal to adopt a law supplementing the law on the bases of the system of social planning and the social plan of Yugoslavia which the Federal Executive Council (FEC) presented to the SFRY Assembly. Later in the session the Chamber delegates discussed information on the implementation of the conclusions of the chamber of Republics and Provinces of September this year adopted during the discussion on some topical problems of supplying the home market. The introductory report on the situation in this sphere was presented by Imer Pulja, federal secretary for markets and general economic affairs.

He emphasized that the action had been carried out in two ways. First, in ordering relations in the market up to the end of the year and second, in considering the balance of payments needs for the coming year. The practice of close cooperation with the republics and provinces, including associated labor, proved very useful and has already produced certain results. In Pulja's assessment, the basic cause of the disturbances, particularly in the last 2 years, was the very evident lack of coordination in the sphere of goods-and-money relations. The culmination of the tension on the Yugoslav market was in September and October. For example, goods turnover was 40 percent up over that of September 1979 and in October was up 37 percent.

A lesson must be learned from this for the coming year. In other words, we need to consider realistically and in good time the balance of payments needs in relation to basic agricultural and good products, coffee, tropical fruit and the basic raw materials for the production of pharmaceuticals and detergents, naturally, all in line with the responsibilities which everyone in the system has. This year, Pulja said, we expect a yield of 5.1 million tons of wheat, and the annual commercial consumption in Yugoslavia is 3.3 million tons. The purchase of wheat will produce 2.5-2.6 million tons, which means that there will be a deficit of 700,000-800,000 tons. In cooperation with the republican and provincial executive councils, the FEC proposed measures to secure these amounts. At a time which was favorable on the world market the importing of approximately 700,000 tons of this wheat was agreed on. Apart from this, the FEC--bearing in mind supplies in 1981 and 1982--adopted production and selling prices in good time and, when doing this, took into account the setting up of more realistic parities between field crops, as well as adopting an action program on sowing. Finally, an agreement was reached with the producers of artificial fertilizers in order to ensure normal supplies.

In the area of edible oils the situation was very complex. As a result of bad weather and unsuitable prices this year's production will barely satisfy one third of our needs. That is why the necessary measures have been taken to ensure that the shortage of edible oils--estimated at 188,000-190,000 tons--is made up. Part of the supplies are already arriving. On the basis of this, it is estimated that there is no reason for any disturbances on the market, especially as the planned quantities amount to one fifth more than our needs--this is a "reserve," planned because of the lack of stability on the edible oils market. As regards supplies of sugar, Pulja went on, the situation is more or less normal, although in the last 2 months or so consumption rose by 30 percent compared with the same period in 1979. However, on the question of the supply of meat, the situation is much more complex. Production has fallen in the last 2 years. In the last 10 months alone about 300,000 pigs fewer than last year were slaughtered. Reduced production can, of course, also have an unfavorable effect on the export of livestock. The basic cause of instability is not the price (this year production prices were raised by more than 35 percent), but by the lack of stability in income-based relations. That is why we have such fluctuations in production. As well as this, relations between the processing industry and food production and cattle-breeders have not been regulated in a long-term way. In a situation in which these problems have not been overcome, the FEC was forced to establish an imported goods contingent of about 40,000 tons of frozen meat, so that the fresh meat would be "freed" for placing on the domestic market. As regards disturbances in supplies of coffee, Pulja emphasied that the basic reason for this was the fact that lower quantities had been imported, since insufficient foreign currency resources had been provided for in the balance of payments provisions of the republics and provinces. But recently there have been certain improvements, although the situation has still not been normalized. In a disturbed market this can only be achieved by increased interventions. The situation in relation to the supply of lemons is similar. Insufficient foreign currency resources have been provided by the republics and provinces on a self-management basis. About 13,000 tons of coffee and several thousand tons of lemons, which are due to arrive soon, will, of course, alleviate the existing situation but will not solve the problem.

Pulja noted that the situation in relation to supplying detergents is gradually returning to normal but that this cannot be said for pharmaceuticals, primarily because the republics and provinces do not fully ensure the necessary amount of foreign currency for imports. Supplies in the energy sector can be judged as relatively satisfactory, apart from the supply of kerosene and liquid gas. Savings are being made in all energy sectors, except in the area of diesel fuel where it is unrealistic to expect savings because of reasons of transportation. The quantity of gasoline which has been saved, for example, amounts to 10-11 percent and the quantity of mazout which has been saved is about 6 percent. We also need to intensify the production of solid fuels, primarily those which are used by consumers and for the production of industrial steam, and a self-management social action has been organized to supply the market and consider balance of payments needs for next year.

LJUBICIC ADDRESSES FEDERAL CHAMBER ON DEFENSE BUDGET

LD261506 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1011 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Nov (TANJUG)--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary of national defense, has explained to the delegates of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly the proposal that the federal budget should secure resources amounting to 5.8 percent of the national income for the requirements of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA].

Ljubicic said: "It is known that the military situation in the world, particularly this year, is so tense that further developments are completely uncertain and unforeseeable. If the very complex economic conditions in the world are added to this then the crises besetting the world become even more conspicuous and affect even the most developed countries and, of course, the developing countries most of all.

The federal secretary of national defense went on to stress that the international situation is becoming increasingly complex as testified by the latest events in the Middle East where the war goes on with unabated vigor. The military-economic form of rivalry in the world, he added, calls for constant increases in the budgets for the military forces. The developed NATO-member countries every year increase their budget by 3 percent of the average, in realistic terms, while military expenditures by the Warsaw Pact this year, according to Western sources is 6.1 percent up on 1979, on the average.

"Over $500 billion are spent annually in the world for military activities, which is about $1 million per minute or $100 per every inhabitant in the world. Two-fifths of all research in the world serves military purposes." stressed Ljubicic.

Having recalled that this policy in the world reflected negatively on the restriction of the military factor and on disarmament, despite certain attempts by the great powers, which are more responsible than anybody else for the development of international relations, to maintain contact and mutual dialogue, Nikola Ljubicic said:

"In this complex and uncertain situation it is essential for the nonaligned movement to continue with even greater activity and preventive measures to frustrate in good time crisis and armed aggression and work on their settlement so that peace and equal treatment of all the peoples and countries in the world can be ensured. Stable relations within the nonaligned movement narrow the scope and foil the possibility of the realization of the objectives of those forces which aspire to conquering positions. It can rightly be said that since the end of World War II the world has never stood so close to war and to a new world cataclysm as is the case today."

"The progressive countries, particularly the nonaligned world," Ljubicic went on to say, "have made great efforts in the struggle to preserve peace and to ensure equal cooperation on the basis of active and peaceful coexistence. Now their activity is more required than ever before. As the initiator and mover of all the actions on the struggle for peace Yugoslavia is trying to pursue such a policy. However, the situation in the Balkans in general, and around our country in particular, does not depend on Yugoslav wishes and desires alone, but on the development and constellation of international relations which are changing very quickly, while crisis situations move from one world area to another. In view of the importance of the Balkans, and especially of the area around Yugoslavia, for overall international relations, it is well known that our combat readiness and our economic and general social development is monitored with full attention. This is why the Yugoslav state and political leadership constantly strengthen their defense capability and also the resolve to preserve national security and their state sovereignty. The basic orientation of our defense policy is that by strengthening the defense capability of our country we do not threaten anyone but wish to have the best possible relations with all the countries, big and small. However, I must say with regret that not everyone in the world accepts this peace-loving policy."

General Ljubicic stressed especially that in this very tense international situation we must not lag behind in our combat and technical preparedness and training of our units, because this was the guarantee for secure peace on our borders, and that without peace there was no freedom or peaceful socialist construction.

"In view of all this and of the requirements regarding the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization," said Ljubicic, "we envisaged that in 1981 we will reduce all the aspects of expenditures in the YPA and bring them into line with the material possibilities and economic trends in our society and, as far as possible, ensure further modernization of our armed forces.

"In this respect we will do everything necessary to fulfill the main program tasks envisaged for next year stemming from the adopted projection of the development of the YPA in the period between 1981 and 1985, particularly since during the past 4 years of the 5-year plan the funds to finance the YPA, because of the difficulties in balancing the budget of the federation, were not ensured on the basis of a realistic assessment of national income. Besides, the increase in the cost of arms and military equipment was not accompanied by increased resources to finance the YPA, and lower resources were secured while the commitments vis-a-vis the YPA were deferred. During the period between 1976 and 1979 alone over 38 billion new dinars less than required were secured while in the world the money set aside to strengthen armed forces grew at the annual rate of 13 percent. The fact that the cost of arms is increasing every year must be added to everything I have already said."

Having stressed that the lagging behind in the modernization of the YPA would have been much greater if by economy measures and with well deployed strategy in this area, and also with our orientations, we had not attained certain results, Ljubicic mentioned only a few: Contracts for and construction of new and adaptation of the existing infrastructure objects were forbidden whereby construction was reduced on 112 objects, with the exception of the works which have some significance on our combat readiness. Fuel consumption in the current year has been reduced by about 20 percent; personal income in YPA this year did not keep abreast with the increase in the cost of living, which should be put right. In the technical services measures were taken to extend the life of some equipment through overhaul, parts for arms and equipment, and to perfect the technology of ammunition maintenance and so on. In transport services the purchase of the means of transport, too, is being rationalized. In the main, domestic passenger vehicles are used; the lifespan of some transport means is being extended; the purchase of some transport office equipment is being put off; and driving training for men in possession of a driver's license is being reduced. In the medical services the use of nondurable medical equipment is being cut down.

"We in Yugoslavia--as a whole, also when our defenses are involved--rely exclusively on our forces and on our resources because we do not seek the guarantee for our freedom and independence in anyone's protection," stressed Ljubicic. "This expresses our effort to preserve our sovereignty and state integrity and to rely even more on our independent position. Accordingly, in protecting these lofty values of our society we must be sufficiently strong and combat ready to repel and break anyone who might cross our border and try to threaten our freedom.

"I think that in preparing our country for defense so far--guided by the thoughts, ideas and deeds of Comrade Tito and by the decisions of our party and state leadership--as a whole, and despite objective difficulties, we have made a visible leap forward and attained a high degree of organization and readiness so much so that even the most complex situation cannot place us into an inferior position. Permit me therefore, in explaining the request for the allocation of financial resources for the requirements of the YPA in 1981, to set forth information on what we have attained in this area in 1980.

"A significant pace of modernization of our armed forces has been attained. A great number of the basic means and systems of armament and of military equipment has entered the combat complement of our units and has made a considerable contribution to the efficiency of our armor and air defenses, artillery fire and fire support, increased mobility of our units, coastal defenses and sea warfare, protection of our airspace, modernization of the communications system and command, and so on.

"A considerable portion of these means has been created through intensified reliance on our own science and domestic industry which constituted a further step in our technical modernization and consolidation of our country's combat readiness and preparedness for defense. However, the physical volume of technical modernization requires considerable financial resources. For this reason we will take all the measures so that by bringing down other aspects of expenditures we can ensure the continuity of technical modernization.

"We are planning that within the overall structure the share of the resources for technical modernization of our armed forces in 1981 percentage-wise should be higher this year than ever before.

"As is known, our armed forces are only one part of our nationwide defense system; admittedly, the most important one, but they can fulfill their task only by maintaining constant links with our people and by relying on all the sections of our society. This is why we also paid attention to the defense preparations of all the factors (?of our socialist society), and I can inform you that, as the result of various exercises, we have noted a satisfactory ability both of sociopolitical communities and work organizations, social organizations and all other social structures."

Continuing his report the federal secretary for national defense stressed that military-economic relations and scientific-technical cooperation with foreign countries was developing in keeping with the principles of our foreign policy and that they had a very important place in the consolidation of the role of our country in the world. In 1980 such relations and cooperation were carried out with about 60 countries with a constant upward trend of development and promotion particularly with the nonaligned and developing countries.

Ljubicic stressed in particular that our domestic production satisfied completely the basic and the most used kinds of arms and munitions such as: fire, artillery and rocket weapons with appropriate ammunition, combat and noncombat vehicles, well equipped aircraft, modern combat vessels, complex electronic equipment and systems and a number of other weaponry and military equipment resources which are important for all people's defense. Significant efforts are made to master the manufacture of domestically produced jet air engines, combat vehicles of most up-to-date characteristics, multipurpose (?long-range) rocket systems, of most up-to-date combat vessels, and others.

"We expect that the realization of these complex systems, armament resources and military equipment, despite the fact that this requires fresh investments" added Ljubicic "will provide a multiple return to our social community and have a spin-off effect on the development of other branches of our economy which make a single entity with our domestic arms industry. In drafting the medium-term plan of development for the period 1981-85 an attempt is being made to secure an even greater integration between the arms manufacture and military equipment capacities and the development plans of other branches of our economy. We are trying to use the appropriate agreements with the responsible organs in the republics and autonomous provinces and self-management mergers and agreement-seeking between organizations of associated labor which manufacture arms and military equipment and other resources required for this production to secure an appropriate material basis for a stable domestic manufacture of arms and military equipment."

"The YPA share in the overall foreign trade exchange of our country during the past few years has attained a very high percentage which is of very great importance for our foreign exchange balance of payments. The military-economic cooperation has a particularly important place in our relations with nonaligned and developing countries. In terms of its volume it surpasses one-fourth of the total Yugoslav exports into these countries which is in keeping with our policy of development and cooperation with foreign countries."

Having stressed that it was still exceptionally important to set aside the necessary financial resources for our defense, in view of the instability in the world and of the uncertain development of the military situation as a whole, which is reflected in the Balkans area and in the area round our country, General Ljubicic said:

"Even today forces exist in the world which such a Yugoslavia does not suit and which work on undermining its strength and stability. This is why we must endeavor to go on developing our all-people's defense and social self-protection system and, in keeping with this, consolidating and building our armed forces for combat duties.

"On the basis of what I have said we propose that to finance the YPA requirements in 1981 resources in the federal budget should be secured to the extent of 5.80 percent of our national income. These resources, so reduced, in relation to our actual requirements, will call for additional efforts and assorted measures so that the tasks set to us can be carried out, the realization of the most important programs of development and modernization of our armed forces ensured, and a further fall in the standard of living of YPA members prevented.

"We are aware of our economic situation and know that we all must make efforts to establish a strong and stable economy because only such an economy can secure a powerful and stable defense and consolidation of the unity of our peoples as a condition of our independence. In this context the following words of Comrade Tito's must always remain present: 'Only if we ensure a morally and politically strong LCY, a ramified and well-organized defense system, a strong and morally-politically united army and armed forces as a whole, a firm situation in our sociopolitical communities, then the danger will be considerably smaller.' We will endeavor to implement in practice this warning of Comrade Tito as consistently as possible, as indeed we have done up until now.

"In conclusion, comrade delegates, I wish to inform you that the moral-political unity of our army members is strong and stable. It is on such a level as will guarantee that the army, within the system of all-people's defense and construction of our society, will successfully carry out all the tasks, fulfilling in this way its commitment toward our society and its pledge that we will go on building our defense and self-protection system in the way mapped out by Comrade Tito. In other words this means that Yugoslavia will continue to consistently advocate the policy of nonalignment as a condition of preserving peace, and that it will be even more ready and capable of protecting its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity."

SECRETARY KOSTIC OUTLINES DRAFT FEDERAL BUDGET FOR 1981

LD261814 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1618 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Nov (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia's draft budget for 1981 reflects the expenditures that have to be financed, and the current policy of the economic stabilization in the country. It takes into account the causes of the economic instability, especially consumption which in the past period was the focus and the source of inflation, balance of payments difficulties and other problems. These assessments were set forth by Yugoslav Federal Secretary of Finance Petar Kostic at a session today of the Assembly of Yugoslavia's Federal Chamber discussion of the budget for the coming year.

The draft proposes that the budget of the federation be 169,056 billion dinars. The main sources of the income are: sales taxes of about 73 billion dinars, customs duties of over 24 billions and contributions by the republics and provinces of about 64 billions. The National Bank issue next year is to be half its value this year, and to total 4.6 billion dinars.

The expenditures as proposed by the draft are as follows: for the Yugoslav People's Army some 101 billion dinars, for the underdeveloped regions 16 billion, for the disabled veterans, and veterans' welfare, the pensions of disabled veterans, and for federal organs some 31 billion, and for non-economic investment and other items some 19 billion dinars.

In explaining the draft budget to the delegates, Petar Kostic said that in view of the economic stabilization liabilities to the Yugoslav People's Army and underdeveloped regions have not been included in the budget. They total some 48 billion dinars. The situation was such as not permitting these obligations to be fulfilled, said Kostic. An act on the writing off of these liabilities will be worked out, he added.

The federal secretary of finance said that a reduced rate of allotment for the army has been proposed. According to the current five year plan, it totals 6.17 percent of the national income, and in the 1981 plan the proposed rate is 5.8 percent.

According to Kostic, it is also proposed that the valorization of resources for the veterans' and disabled veterans' welfare be not made according to the growth of the costs of living, as has been the case so far, but according to the growth of personal incomes in the economy of the country.

The percentage for the financing of the organs of the federation has also been reduced, Kostic explained. In the past years it totalled 1.2 percent of the total budget, and the draft now proposed 6.6 percent.

Kostic said that investment in non-economic projects have been radically curtailed. Consumption in the coming period must be kept within the limits required by the policy of economic stabilization, Kostic stressed. The federal secretary of finance also said that further efforts will be invested towards more rational spending.

CHAMBER OF ECONOMY ISSUES TRADE FIGURES WITH USSR

LD262028 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1715 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Nov (TANJUG)--For the first ten months of this year, the value of Yugoslav exports to the Soviet Union reached 1.84 billion dollars and of imports, 2.20 billion dollars. The estimates for the last two months of the year indicate that the overall value of trade between the two countries will this year be somewhere at 5 billion dollars. The above figures were cited today at a meeting of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy division for the promotion of economic cooperation with the Soviet Union.

It was assessed that the value of Yugoslav-Soviet trade could have been even higher had the transport of goods from Yugoslavia to the Soviet Union been faster and more regular. A standing commission for transport, consisting of representatives of major Yugoslav transporters, was formed today towards eliminating the above shortcoming. The commission's task will be to monitor the transport and draw attention to possible difficulties.

ZVONE DRAGAN ADDRESSES ECONOMISTS SYMPOSIUM IN OPATIJA

LD252216 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1747 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Opatija, 25 Nov (TANJUG)--Taking part in today's discussion at a symposium of economists in Opatija, Vice-President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Zvone Dragan warned that the country's current programme of economic stabilization is not a "programme of a thousand restrictions" as some are inclined to think. The battle will be won in direct production, that is, in the organizations of associated labour, which does not mean that lengthy stoppages of the production lines may be permitted.

Dragan indicated five top-priority tasks: growth of exports, increase of agricultural production, energy economizing and substitution, strengthening of the economy's accumulation capacity and rational spending of domestic and foreign funds.

In addition to this, Yugoslavia must have a long-term, stage-by-stage stabilization programme based on a radical and complex approach, said Zvone Dragan.

TRADE UNION OFFICIAL POTREC COMMENTS ON TASKS, BEHAVIOR

LD262030 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1733 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Nov (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav trade unions have to struggle for their own stands and not to mechanically, post festum, approve or intial something already adopted or decided by others, Miran Potrec, president of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, has said in an interview with "SEDAM DANA; a weekly coming out in Maribor, Republic of Slovenia, northwestern Yugoslavia.

In answering the question of how the trade unions should behave themselves, of how they should form their own stands and work together with the federal government, the Assembly of Yugoslavia and federal bodies, Potrec said that there can be no talk about something like their opposition to the government, the assembly or the League of Communists.

"All of us are engaged in the same job, that means efforts for as wide and democratic development of socialist self-management as possible, Potrec emphasized. If anybody found himself to be opposed, this would mean that he opposes the struggle for self-management. Our goal being a joint one does not mean that we have to be unanimous in all proposals and stands, Potrec stressed, adding that the Conferderation of Trade Unions more and more often and in time takes stands on questions essential for the working class.

TANJUG JOURNALISTS, STAFF END 'WAR CONDITIONS' EXERCISE

LD261220 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1113 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Novi Sad, 26 Nov (TANJUG)--The TANJUG news agency drill "Venac 80" carried out on a broader region of Mt Fruska Gora terminated today. The objective of the drill was to test the agency's readiness and ability to function in war conditions.

Such drills have been regularly practised for several years now as part of the capacitation of the whole of the agency's system to operate smoothly and to ensure each of the TANJUG's offices in republics and provinces be able to take over the function of the agency, including the reception and transmission of information, if need be, for the country and abroad.

The "Venac 80", in which the agency's journalists, translators, technical and other staff were drilled and mobile technical equipment, tested, encompassed TANJUG's desks in the seat of the (?agency), all the desks in the central and regional offices in the republics and provinces, and TANJUG's correspondents abroad. At the closing meeting of the participants in the Mt Fruska Gora drill, it was assessed that the whole of the mechanism has functioned very well.

VETERANS FEDERATION STRESSES 'VIGILANCE, UNITY' AGAINST ENEMIES

AU261621 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] The further socialization of security and protection requires constant activity of the LCY and all other subjective forces in preventing phenomena violating lawfulness and usurping the self-managing rights of the working people and citizens. That was stated among other things at the session of the Presidium of the Federation of War Veterans of Yugoslavia Federal Committee. In this new period of a tense international situation the veterans are very active, vigilant and united. By conscientiously fulfilling their tasks, the veterans are constantly confirming their devotion to the ideas of the LCY and Comrade Tito, and that is how they must continue in future, because it is in this way alone that they can successfully oppose the opponents of self-managing Socialist Yugoslavia.

To be able to fulfill these tasks, the veterans must constantly continue to prepare themselves. The internal enemies and the forces supporting them must be clearly told that they may not abuse the freedom and humaneness of our society, and that they will not be allowed to form some kind of a legal opposition or be allowed any kind of hostile activities against our system.

The Presidium today also discussed the delegate activity of the veterans' federation and concluded that the veterans are very actively participating in all democratic institutions, either as delegates of their own organization or as delegates of other organizations and communities.

SERBIAN PRESIDENCY COUNCIL CONFIRMS DEFENSE TASKS

AU252148 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] The Council for National Defense of the Serbian Presidency has confirmed the proposal for further tasks and measures that the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia should adopt in the sphere of defense preparations concerning economic and social activities. The council concluded that in the defense preparations of these activities on the basis of self-managing planning, all organs, organizations and communities in the republic have demonstrated an intensive activity and achieved significant results.

KOSOVO PRESIDENCY CONSIDERS 1981-85 DEFENSE PLANS

AU261617 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] At its session in Pristina today the Kosovo Presidency discussed a report on the activities in the preparation of plans for realizing and developing the all-people's defense and social self-protection in the province in the 1981-85 period. The Presidency positively appraised the past work in preparation of these documents.

KOSOVO PAPER DEPLORES LOW EFFECTIVENESS OF INVESTMENTS

AU211956 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 18 Nov 80 p 7

[Xhemail Rexhepi article: "Questions of Kosovo's Development: Goodbye, Inopportune Economic Structure"]

[Excerpt] The questions of accelerated development in Kosovo have always been viewed both from the aspect of the volume of new investment assets and from the aspect of their structure, that is, in the direction of improving the inopportune structure of the economy. However, the desired changes have not occured so far and the Kosovo economy is to this day confronted with an inopportune structure of its economy and, consequently, the investments realized, insufficient as they have been, are not providing the desired effect of material development. Moreover, precisely because of this, the degree of the effectiveness of the investments in the province's economy is to this day the lowest in the country as a whole.

What Do Comparisons Show?

As far as such data is concerned, there are no dilemmas whatsoever. However, when we speak about the efficiency of investments in Kosovo's economy, it is worth looking at what it could be under conditions of a more opportune structure. According to a detailed analysis of the Titograd Institute of Socioeconomic Research, it is obvious that under [more opportune] conditions the degree of the efficacy of investments in the province's economy would be much higher than the degree achieved so far. Thus, for example, on the basis of a comparison of the effectiveness of investments in similar basic branches, no great differences are to be observed between the realization for the country as a whole and that of the province. In fact, from 1966 through 1975, every dinar invested in the country's power generating economy resulted in an increase in social production of 0.24 dinars, whereas in Kosovo the figure was 0.22 dinars. The difference is thus not very large, as is the case with coal extraction, for example, where the degree of the effectiveness of investments in Kosovo is less than half the level of the country as a whole; or as in the metal processing or chemical industries (in Kosovo particularly the latter)--which is less than one eighth the national level. Meanwhile, in trade, hostelry and tourism, the degree of the effectiveness of investments realized during the above-mentioned period is approximately the same, for the Kosovo economy as for that of the country as a whole.

Other comparisons are also very indicative. Thus, if Kosovo had had the same structure of socioeconomic investments as the structure of investments for the country as a whole during the aforementioned 10-year period, the degree of the effectiveness of Kosovo economic investments, at the volume realized, would have been over a quarter higher than what was in fact realized.

Low Reproductive Capacity

Proceeding from here, in the context of such a structure of the economy and investments, which were similarly inopportune, both during the previous 5-year period and the 5-year period now concluding, the need for a change of such inopportune proportions was stressed. However, the results expected were also not attained in this direction. The changes observed in the 1971-75 period also did not continue, unfortunately, during the 1976-80 period and, consequently, during the latter 5-year period the effectiveness of investments deteriorated visibly.

Thus, while social production increased by 11 dinars for every 100 dinars invested during the 1966-70 period, this proportion improved visibly during the subsequent 5-year period (1971-75) and the social product increased by 18 dinars for every 100 dinars invested. However, during the 5-year period which is now coming to its conclusion, this opportune trend did not continue; on the contrary, it worsened visibly and the effectiveness of investments in the economy of Kosovo dropped to the level it had been during the 5-year period 1966-70. The lowest degree of investment effectiveness after Kosovo was recorded by Montenegro. It is worth mentioning, however, that whereas the social product had increased by only 9 dinars for every 100 dinars of investments during the previous 5-year period in Montenegro, the proportion was improved and doubled during the current 5-year period.

TV COMMENT ON BELGRADE SAWP BANNING JOURNAL CITED

LD271418 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1302 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Nov (TANJUG)--The statement by the Belgrade SAWP City Conference Presidium which judged the demand by a group of citizens to start publication of JAVNOST, a journal devoted to social and cultural issues as being unacceptable, prompts thoughts about some phenomena in this social and cultural sphere. This was said in a Belgrade television commentary broadcast last night in all information programs.

The journal, one of many which have for years devoted themselves with exceptional breadth to all relevant issues of social development, culture and science both at home and abroad, would allegedly--according to its program--open up new areas for "intellectual dialogue." In view of this the editorial board decided to call the journal JAVNOST, obviously following the example of the journal of the same name which was edited by Svetozar Markovic a little over 100 years ago. Its brief but brilliant existance (Svetozar Markovic's JAVNOST survived only 1 year, 1873-74) in Obrenovic's Serbia, was marked by the journal's fight against the reactionary regime and its being in favor of strengthening socialist thought. Hence the demand of the editorial board--led by writer Dobrica Cosic and former Philosphy Faculty Professor Ljubo Tadic--to call the journal they want to publish by this name--when their journal is reactionary in its ideological platform--is not only ironic, but it would be difficult to say that this [word indistinct] is within the boundaries of good taste.

The demand to publish JAVNOST, which took the form of letters to individuals and cultural columns in the town, and before that, in other countries, is full of unfounded assessments about the absence of freedom in our country, about so-called censorship and a monopoly on information media. It is characteristic, as the SAWP City Conference has already judged, that this is being said by authors whose texts have filled the pages of our journals for years, authors whose works have had several editions and exceptionally large circulations. We wonder whether there is any better way to reach the public than this, and what it could be.

All this is taking place at a time when known opponents are tending toward grouping together. In the Chetnik journal NASA REC [OUR WORD], which is published in London, Milovan Djilas openly cooperates with enemy political emigre groups, while some newspapers in the West are already expressing disappointment at the low level and atmosphere of intrigue in his latest political pamphlet.

In all this, concern for the fate of the JAVNOST has already been partially taken over by a committee in the West concerned with the protection of Yugoslav dissidents.

It is good that the Socialist Alliance is also concerned about this. In this most mass socio-political organization the public is, of course, worthily represented and had the opportunity to say its piece. Such open sharp words from the Socialist Alliance to all citizens on the so-called initiatives for a new journal may represent a significant lesson for democracy and the public, says the Belgrade television commentary.

BRIEFS

NIGERIAN MINISTER'S VISIT--Krsto Bulajic, director of the Federal Institute for International Scientific, Educational-Cultural and Technical Cooperation, yesterday received Dr Maduike, Nigerian minister of education and head of the Nigerian delegation at the 21st session of the UNESCO General Conference. It was agreed at the meeting to sign the first 2-year program of cultural-educational cooperation between the two countries in the near future. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Oct 80 p 6 AU]

SLOVENE DELEGATION IN BELORUSSIA--A delegation of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia headed by Milan Kucan, president of the assembly, yesterday left for Minsk on a 5-day visit to the Belorussian SSR at the invitation of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Members of the delegation are Joze Globacnik, vice president of the assembly; Tina Tomlje, president of the Assembly's sociopolitical chamber; Bojan Lubej, president of the assembly's Commission for International Relations; and Jane Rudolf, chief of the cabinet of the president of the Slovene Assembly. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Oct 80 p 6 AU]

NEW JAT FLIGHTS--In the coming winter season the Yugoslav Air Transport [JAT] enterprise will increase the total flying time of its fleet of aircraft by about 1,000 hours as compared with last winter. It will introduce a second regular flight to Australia which will also regularly land en route in Skopje. Both flights to Australia will regularly land en route in Kuwait. In the same season JAT will also introduce regular flights on the Belgrade-New York-Chicago route, and will acquire full commercial rights in the Dubai-Beijing route for its Belgrade-Dubai-Beijing flights. In domestic flights, JAT will improve the schedule for its Belgrade-Ljubljana flights and introduce the Boeing 727 aircraft for its Belgrade-Skopje flights. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Oct 80 p 14 AU]